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THE Country GUIDE

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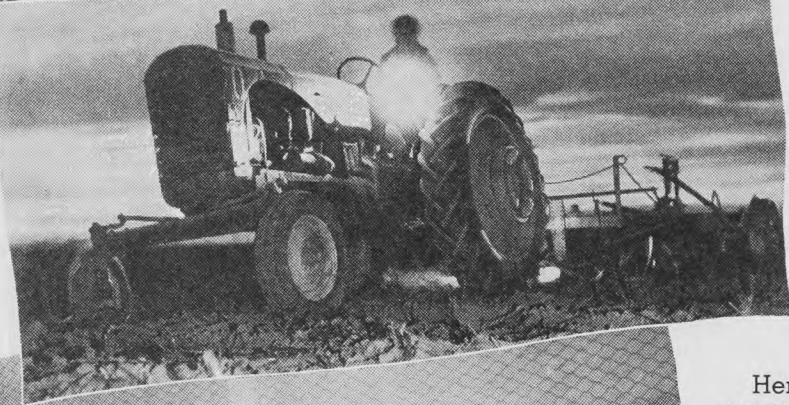
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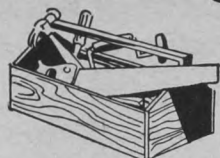
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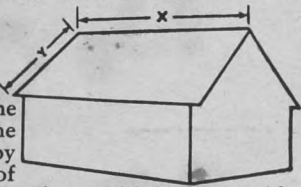
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(Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts.)

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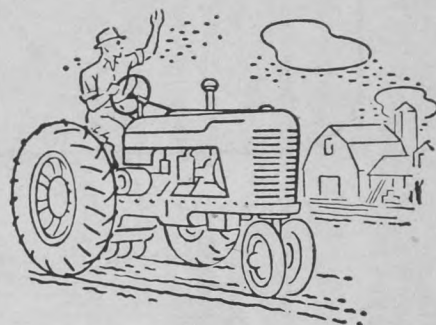


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FERGUSON TRACTOR

AND FERGUSON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS

Under the Peace Tower

EASILY one of the most picturesque men in Ottawa is the Irish Ambassador, Sean Murphy. What makes him all the more interesting is that he spent the whole war with the enemy, at Vichy. As Irish Minister to France, he saw nearly all the whole of World War II from 1939 to 1945, under the Germans. Now, in Canada, he finds the contrasts very great indeed.

The Irish Ambassador holds a unique position. He speaks English, and is yet not British. Theoretically he has no ties with Canada, and yet everywhere Sean Murphy is welcomed not as a foreigner but a friend, not as a stranger, but as one of the family.

It is no part of this charming Celt's job to take care of any Irish that get into trouble. For one thing, the Irish don't get into trouble. In case that sounds funny, remember I am talking about it in the sense that Danes and Italians and others do, over passports, about language, or in the courts. For one thing, an Irishman is treated as a Canadian as soon as he arrives. Nor probably would it occur to any brother of a bhoy to go and take refuge behind any ambassador's protection. Therefore, the Irishman, a Canadian automatically on landing, gives our ambassador no trouble at all, at all.

Actually, Sean Murphy is here as a diplomat, representing until recently, John Costello, but now, Eamon De Valera, the present prime minister. He has quick and easy access to Prime Minister St. Laurent, a circumstance that is enhanced thanks to the fact that St. Laurent's mother was the former Mary Broderick.

Actually, though Sean Murphy might resent this, he looks the very model of an English gentleman. Preferably a colonel of The Guards, in mufti. He wears a closely cropped moustache, his clothes are neat and natty, he has a brisk military man's walk, and his bow ties suggest the soldier. Actually, he is a brilliant diplomat who has had no known military experience unless, in his youth, he took pot shots at some British troops, the favorite pastime of the age.

Mr. Murphy came to prewar Paris, and settled down with his family of daughters. His wife has attractive, prematurely grey hair, and at cocktail parties wears striking dresses. The girls, bubbling with life, surprise you with their fluent French. In fact, they might have been even better in French than English before they got to Ottawa. Ten years under French tutors is a long time in a child's life.

The Murphys settled down in Paris till after the Blitz, when they got their children to one of the good schools at Lausanne, Switzerland, while they moved to Vichy. Then, fearing that ultimately they might be separated, the parents brought the children back to Vichy and they all saw VE Day from there.

Ambassador Murphy had plenty of experiences with the Germans. He found the soldiers, on the whole, good enough fellows. They were correct, polite, not vindictive. But he has little good to say for the Gestapo.

"Actually, the German army was just as afraid of the Gestapo as anybody else was," he recalled.



The Gestapo were ruthless. They were like people who were on top, and did not care. If they heard anybody talking English, they checked up. Mr. Murphy recalls being at a small French inn, where the Gestapo were housed. At every meal, some new officers would come in. They would prick up their ears when they heard English. One would go to the manager and ask who those people were who spoke English. Then they would obviously be told they were the Irish minister and his wife. They would walk back, and say nothing. If they asked for a passport or identification, it was with the hope they really had caught you. But since a diplomatic passport told the story, they would return it with the look: "You got away with it this time, but only just; we'll get you yet."

FOOD was hard to get in Vichy the first couple of years. But then the French peasants, rather than have their vegetables and other edibles requisitioned, managed to "put aside" some for sale. They would then come to the door and ask if you wanted to buy anything. Since you always did, it was a sure way of keeping supplied with enough to eat.

I asked the Ambassador if he was in Paris very often. He said only a few times. The German army always managed to take six months to put through a pass.

"That," mused Mr. Murphy, "was that so whatever you wanted to do in Paris you couldn't do, because the pass would always come too late to do it."

He believed that the German army officers were great buck passers. You did not believe them, and they knew you did not believe them.

He found that there were many wonderful Germans. If they had only understood psychology of other peoples better, it would have been more difficult for the United Nations to win. But the wise and friendly people were overruled by others. He was sure that some Germans simply writhed under the exist-

(Please turn to page 12)

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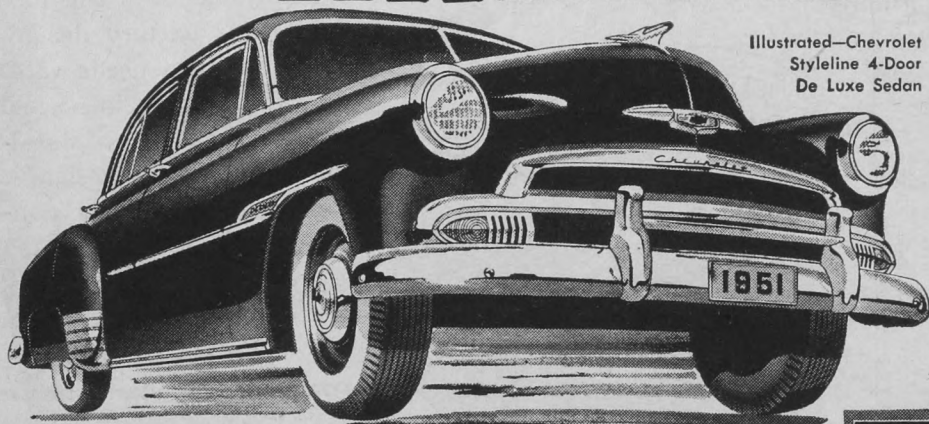
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WATER *for* Better Living

How Saskatchewan is attempting to make water enough for 750,000 acres provide better living for people on 30 million acres

by H. S. FRY

IN one of the books of the Apocrypha, there is a phrase that begins, "Let us now praise famous men . . ." I do not want to praise any famous men here, but I do want to refer to a man famous in the history of the prairie provinces who is famous solely for the reason that, though a careful observer, he was a poor prophet. He was Captain Palliser, who was sent to Canada by the British government to report on the probable future productivity of the land between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and south of the North Saskatchewan River. He marked out a huge triangle with its base resting on the international boundary and including all of what is now the southern part of the province of Saskatchewan, and inferred in his report of 1859 that it might as well be left with the Indians and the buffalo. They, it would seem, were the only men or animals who could cut their standards of living to fit the resources of the area.

Though a poor prophet, Captain Palliser was, nevertheless, a practical man. The world was still full of vacant spaces—in North America, South America, Africa, and Oceania. Scores of millions of acres of potential agricultural land were still in their virgin state. The Malthusian doctrine, that the growth of population tends to outrun the means of sustenance, no longer caused serious alarm. Not being a prophet, how could Palliser know that within 30 years the last frontier would be reached in the United States, or that in less than 30 years, the very area which he was so willing to leave with the Indians and the buffalo, would be contributing to Britain's much-needed supply of bread wheat? No doubt he would have laughed the proposition to scorn had anyone suggested that this self-same semi-arid plain would, in a single year, produce as much as 500,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat to be found anywhere. Nevertheless, during the dirty, dusty thirties, many people in the prairie provinces

had occasion to remember Captain Palliser's pronouncement, and talked—only half-jocularly—about 'giving the land back to the Indians and the buffalo.'

Moreover, when parliament in 1935 enacted the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the area within which the Act was to apply was delineated more or less along the lines of Captain Palliser's triangle, one which was also based on the international boundary and stretches from the western watershed of the Red River in Manitoba to the eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, with its apex about 24 miles north of Lloydminster on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary. Within this huge triangle is the so-called drought area of the prairie provinces. It covers about 103,000,000 acres of land, of which it is estimated that 78,000,000 acres are farm lands, and about 47,000,000 acres are improved farm lands.

IN the southcentral part of the triangle, west of the third meridian in Saskatchewan, and south of township 40, are about 30,000,000 acres which are characteristically from four to six inches short of sufficient rainfall for good crop production, according to J. A. Arnot, director of the Conservation and Development Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Including a narrow strip along the international boundary to the Manitoba border, that part of Saskatchewan most seriously deficient in moisture constitutes approximately 1,350 townships containing 31,100,000 acres. Parts of this area are rough, sandy, or otherwise unsuited to crop production. Large quantities of wheat are produced within the area in normal years, and in all likelihood, wheat will continue to be the dominant product of the area for years to come. Nevertheless, it is the considered view of the Hon. I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, and of his advisers, that stability within this area will ultimately come via livestock. Mr. Nollet himself has pointed out that of the 161,000,000 acres which constitute the province, only 8,000,000 acres are

[Conserv. and Develop. Br. Photos.
Canal at Spangler project emptying into main canal from Lodge Creek.

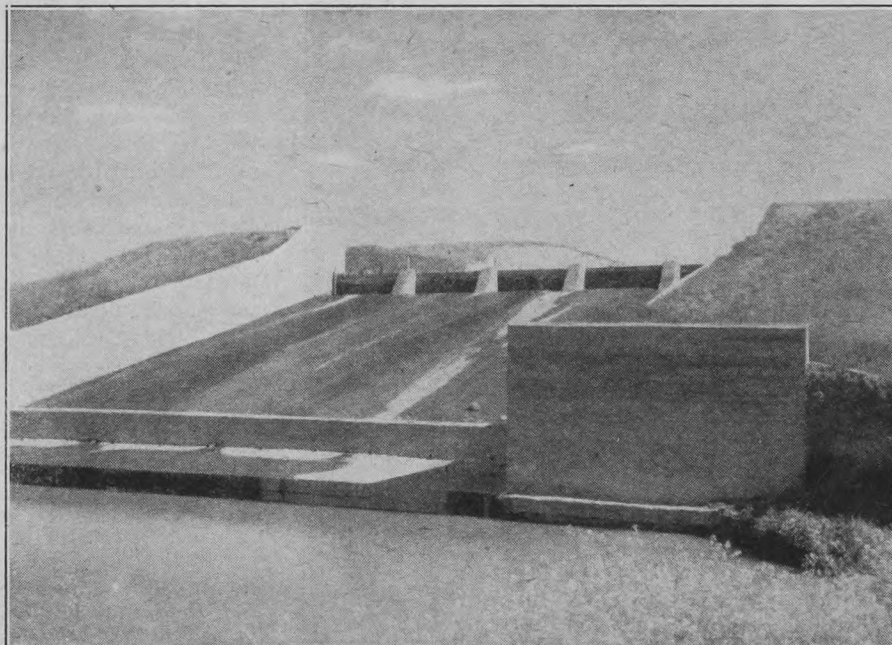
water; and of the settled land area totalling 60,000,000 acres, nearly 30,000,000 acres are not well suited to crop production and should be devoted primarily to grazing and forage crop production.

It is a singular fact, which cannot be stressed too often within the prairie provinces, that the total volume of water flowing annually through all our rivers and sizable streams is less than 16,000,000 acre-feet, or enough to irrigate about 8,000,000 acres of land. Ten sizable streams flow from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, of which eight join to form the South Saskatchewan River, while the other two form the North Saskatchewan River. It is estimated that at Prince Albert the average yearly flow of the North Saskatchewan River is between six and seven million acre-feet, while at Saskatoon the average yearly flow of the South Saskatchewan River is from seven to eight million acre-feet. Some 20-odd smaller streams flow from the Cypress Hills, most of which get very low or dry up in midsummer, but between them they produce something less than 400,000 acre-feet of water. Other streams in the southwest produce from 200 to 300 thousand acre-feet.

UNFORTUNATELY, it is not possible to use anywhere near all of the stream flow for irrigation. Manitoba and Alberta must have a fair share of the available water. The Prairie Provinces Water Board, established by the federal and provincial governments within the last year or two, to administer the water supply from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, has, as its primary responsibilities, the conservation and the equitable distribution of all available water supply. The fact is that of the 30-odd million Saskatchewan acres most seriously deficient

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Spillway from main reservoir at Cadillac, based on Notikeu Creek.



Spreading water from field lateral on a Saskatchewan River gravity project.

IF you speak of pea soup you think of the habitant of Quebec; if you talk of baked beans you think of Boston; if your mind dwells on oatmeal you think of Scotland; and fried chicken, in the same way, will remind you of the southern United States.

This is unrealistic. I would take the liberty of doubting if the people in these areas subsist in any large measure on the food identified with them; certainly broilers, which are the parent material from which "southern fried chicken" is made, are not the exclusive mark of any one area. The production of broilers in the eastern United States is a tremendous industry. From there it has spread north into eastern Canada, where it has reached substantial proportions; and today broiler production is growing rapidly in the West.

Commercial broiler producers buy their birds as day-old chicks. These birds are fed a low-fibre, high-protein ration until they reach a weight of two to three pounds and then are marketed. This normally means a feeding period of eight to 12 weeks. The weight at which they are marketed depends on the special demands of the market.

Robert D. Dunn is one of the outstanding western Canadian producers. In his broiler plant, located on the southern outskirts of Winnipeg, he produces more birds than all of the other producers in the area combined. He produces a top-quality product.

Many things can be learned from Dunn's experiences. Perhaps the one that should be driven home most forcibly is the fact that broiler production is a highly technical business. Disease is an ever-present menace, and markets require constant attention. The potential producer who rushes in with no clear idea of what the business is all about is likely to lose his shirt.

BOB DUNN has lost his several times in the 12 years since he became interested in broilers. In his ten years on the Winnipeg Police Force he managed to save a little money and in 1939 he staked his brother in a small broiler business. In 1940 the brother joined the army, so Dunn quit the police and took over active management of the broiler plant. For six years he and his family skirted the precipice in a hand-to-mouth existence, never knowing from one year to the next whether they would be able to stay in business.

Disease was the chief problem. The impact of sickness was dramatically pointed up by the experiences of some years ago. In August of 1941 Dunn bought 800 chicks. In October there was a serious outbreak of coccidiosis. Part of the flock was carried through, and in mid-January Dunn found himself in possession of 350 large-framed birds that looked good, but consisted of nothing but skin, feathers and bone. The birds were not salable and were constitutionally so weak that there was no promise of them ever being any better. Dunn killed them, piled them up in a great heap, poured gasoline over them and reduced his birds and his hopes to a heap of charred ashes.

Disease attacked new birds acquired that summer with equal severity. By the fall of 1942 Dunn had substantial feed bills and had made no sales. In order to stave off the collapse of the project he went to British Columbia and worked for the U.S. Army until he had earned enough money to pay his debts.

The situation did not greatly improve over the next four years. The operation was kept going by the feed business he and Mrs. Dunn



Broilers ready for market.

Small Bird-- Big Industry

The story of the significance of broilers to the poultry industry, as demonstrated by the experience of one successful operator

by RALPH HEDLIN



ran in conjunction with the plant. However, in 1946 Dunn got his two brothers-in-law in with him and began to raise the birds on wire in four-tier batteries. He had better luck with this technique than he had had with raising them on the floor, as he had done previously. In 1946 he was marketing 200 broilers a week. In 1947 it was up to 400, rose to 800 in 1948, went to 1,200 in 1949; and today, again operating by himself, Dunn is marketing 3,200 to 3,300 broilers a week.

There were one or two substantial changes during this period. In 1948 Dunn suffered crippling losses from bronchitis. He decided it was partly a result of the conditions under which the birds were raised, and he took the risk of putting up a two-storey building 100 feet long by 28 feet wide, complete with an intricate heating and ventilation system. "Anyone with any sense wouldn't have poured that kind of money into that kind of business," said Mr. Dunn. "I knew, however, that you could make money out of broilers if you kept them alive." Since putting it up he has kept most of them alive and it appears safe to assume he is not losing money.

THE 3,200 birds that Dunn markets each week come from three more or less separate projects. On the home place he has two buildings in which he regularly raises 1,900 birds per week. On the second project he is in partnership with another producer, and in a building a couple of miles away they produce 900 broilers per week. There is another project out at La Salle, Manitoba, in which Dunn is interested. He buys chicks and sells to an operator at La Salle. The operator raises the birds according to Dunn's exact specifications and sells the broilers back to Dunn, who kills and markets them. He plans to expand this aspect of the business, and, if market conditions warrant it, he will have several operators producing birds to meet his requirements.

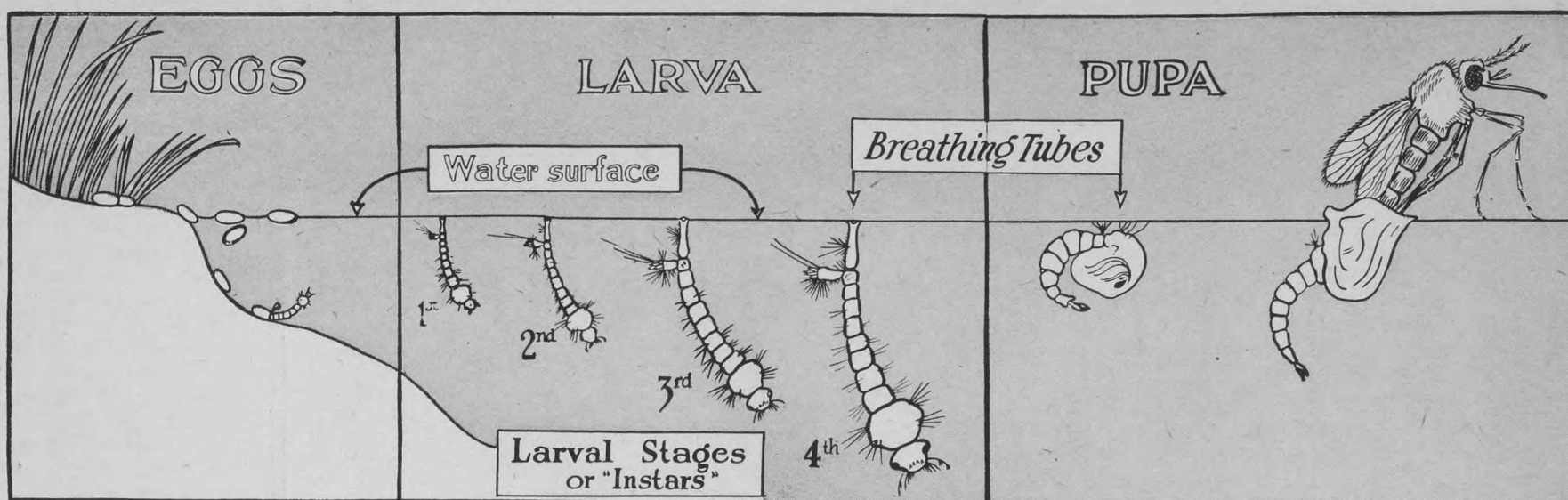
The feed used is specially mixed for broiler production. As previously indicated, it is a high-protein, low-fibre feed which has a high energy content. It consists chiefly of corn. The birds are fed twice a day, and the water troughs are filled with fresh water every morning. The dropping pans are cleaned daily.

Day-old chicks are purchased and placed in starter brooders. When possible, he buys cockerels, as they are faster growing than pullets. The starter brooders, in which the birds spend the first three or four weeks, have half-inch mesh floors, and are complete with electric heating pads which provide additional heat when it is needed. At four weeks of age the birds are moved into brooders with one-and-one-half by three-quarter-inch mesh. At six weeks of age the number is reduced from 75 to 40 to a battery. Throughout the entire period the birds are given the same feed.

Dunn has a small killing plant next door to the broiler plant. He kills on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The procedure is to kill with a "humane killer," semi-scald, and take off the feathers with a mechanical plucker. This plucker leaves some feathers on the birds. These are removed by hand. The birds are chilled in cold water and placed in a refrigerated cooler held at 33 degrees F. Using this system six people can prepare 1,000 birds in an eight-hour day.

(Please turn to page 47)

R. D. Dunn feeding New Hampshire broilers in a battery brooder.



WE Canadians have always adopted a fatalistic attitude toward mosquitoes. They are regarded as a nuisance you have to put up with. And if it is true that you cannot do anything about them, it is equally true that they cannot do anything to you more than to annoy. They represent no menace to health. That has been the long-standing view.

Perhaps we shall have to amend it. Scientists, and particularly J. H. Brown, Alberta's Public Health Entomologist, says it is definitely wrong in respect to the second assumption. With regard to getting rid of skitters, we can do that too, and we doubtless will when their potential threat to health begins to make itself apparent.

First of all it must be recognized what a large family they are. There are 46 species of mosquito in western Canada, including four of the Anopheles group, carriers of the dreaded disease malaria, which does so much to undermine health in those countries where it is widespread.

Some of these 46 species may be dismissed without further consideration, such as those kinds which multiply in shaded snow water pools at relatively low temperatures in the mountains. These kind remain in their own bailiwick. Like some other denizens of British Columbia, they wouldn't find the prairie attractive.

AMONG the widely spread varieties there are some important differences. Two-thirds of our western species have only one brood a year. The eggs hatch when the water in which they live reaches the temperature best suited to that variety. The larvae feed on bits of vegetable matter in the water, and after a number of moults emerge as adults, to take wing on their bloodthirsty career. During this stage the adult lays eggs in what it hopes will be shallow water pools the next spring. No matter how favorable conditions may be for hatching, the eggs of these once-a-year tribes remain dormant until the next spring rolls around.

A few species, on the other hand, breed with the frequency of rats. Their eggs are laid in every likely and unlikely place, and may hatch from the shallowest thundershower pools. Their myriad offspring keep up the supply of skitters all summer long, tiding over the periodic appearance of the late and early once-a-year species. While countless millions of their eggs hatch, a much larger number fail to do so. Mother mosquito is a prodigal worker and compensates in advance for the high rate of mortality among her offspring.

Let me put down two more bits of natural history before we begin to relate the mosquito to human health.

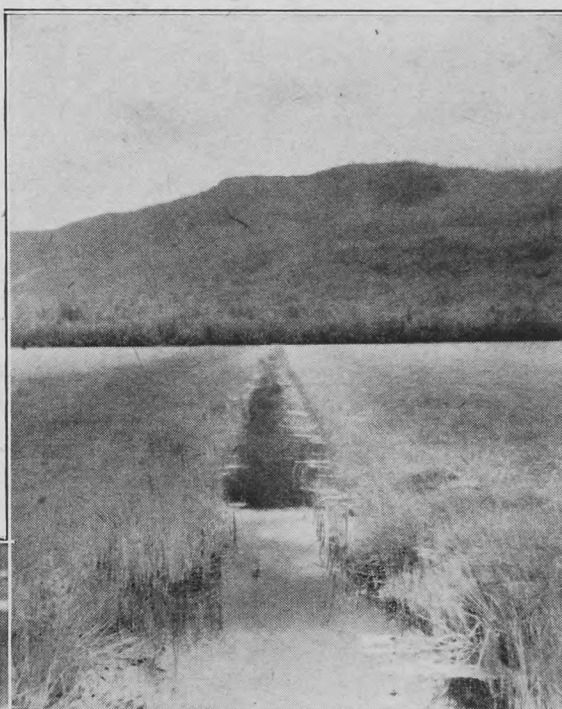
Sometime during its life the female mosquito must have a taste of blood or her eggs are infertile. The mosquito's obliging blood donors are found among the wild life of the country, from the smallest mammal up, and even including bird life. Man only enters the mosquito's calculations

Those Pesky Skitters

They are more than a nuisance. Under certain circumstances they may be a factor affecting human health

by EMORY TRENOWETH

Below: A typical mosquito breeding ground. Bottom: A horse stricken with mosquito-borne encephalo.



when he invades mosquito domain and exposes his skin, gossamer to an aggressor equipped to stab through moose hide.

TO develop properly, mosquitoes in their infancy require shallow, and relatively still water. Over two feet in depth finishes them. An irrigation canal with clean, steep sides defeats them. But let that canal become grass-grown, or fill up with tumbleweed, and the trouble starts. The flow of water will be sufficiently retarded to allow the growing generation of dagger-wielders to complete their underwater stage in the eddies along the margin.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has made practical use of the foregoing. It keeps a close check on the growing season of the harmful species, and at the right moment speedily alters the water levels in its canals to throw the mosquito breeding cycle out of gear, either by drowning in deep water, or by leaving the young wrigglers high and dry on the beach.

No class of people have more to bear from these aggressors than irrigation farmers, even though only seven harmful species live in their part of western Canada. Likewise, the expansion of irrigation increases the threat to human health by mosquitoes. Ditch farmers have developed a peculiar attitude of resignation toward this cross they feel they must bear. The water which brings them life also brings them annoyance. It is the will of Allah.

The feature of mosquito increase which arouses Mr. Brown most is the needless extension of shallow fingers in the irrigation reservoirs. A common practice in building a reservoir is to dam a coulee, or to flood a depression, allowing the water to spread as far as land levels permit. Some of these margins at the extremities of reservoirs, like Lake Newell and Lake McGregor, are mosquito havens. Mr. Brown is currently trying to induce engineers to design their storage basins so that their shallowest portions are two feet deep or more. It will increase construction costs, but in time to come it may be cheap health insurance.

Now why all this commotion about mosquitoes, which we have always had with us? A generation of pioneers survived them without ill effects. Are we getting soft?

Let's deal with the less imminent threat first—malaria.

For a long time it was accepted doctrine that the Anopheles group of mosquitoes furnished the only carriers of malaria. The minute organism which causes the disease is picked up by an Anopheles mosquito from a human carrier; it goes through part of its life cycle in the body of that mosquito; at a later stage the carrier insect stings a susceptible human, and another malaria patient goes down. Millions of people in tropical areas the world around are permanent sufferers and are reduced to a fraction of their potential usefulness by recurrent attacks. Once affected, even though bouts of illness

(Please turn to page 45)



THE highbush huckleberries were in bloom. Wild yellow daisies starred the level floor of the great pine forest. But for faint aeolian airs sounding in the lofty crests of the huge yellow pines, the woods were still. Had it been nearer the river, many birds would have been singing on that April day; but this was the wild pinewoods country, and few birds are found there. Between Montgomery Branch and the Green Bay, the country is silent and solitary; one might imagine it almost bare of life.

But life was here in its most wonderful form—life reproducing itself. On that benign Carolina springtime day, a whitetail doe had given birth to a fawn. To a wild creature of her physical perfection and native vigor, birth was natural and unattended by fear of pain.

Seven months ago she had mated with the great ten-point stag from Fox Bay. Now her hour was past, and the burly little buck was surprisingly wide awake. He lay curled in the broomsedge bed under the fragrant myrtles.

The mother stood over him, licking him, cleansing him, loving him. Her whole attitude was a blessing and a caress. Her liquid eyes were tender with affection. They should have been wide with amazement, for the fawn was unlike any she had ever seen before. Her baby was black—a perfect glossy black, strange and beautiful.

Once in the wilds of Wambaw Swamp she had seen a spectral white buck; and a spotted half albino had come across the river the previous summer. But her baby from the tips of his ears to the points of his tiny gleaming hoofs was solid ebony.

With the tall, rocking pines for sentinels, with the bright sunshine warming the dewy wilderness, and the peaceful sky above, it did not seem a baby deer could so soon be in danger. But he was not an hour old before he was in peril of his life. His watchful mother knew what to fear in those lonely woods, and she was alert to every sight or sound or odor that might threaten her fawn.

THE first premonition of trouble came to her as an odor. With a start her head lifted, her ears were set forward, and her body became tense. Her black nostrils widened apprehensively and defiantly. This odor was not unpleasant, but the doe dreaded it; it was animal, yet seemed vegetable also.

Depending as she did on power of smell more than on eyesight to identify anything that approached, the doe now took a step forward in the suspected direction, her nostrils flaring. She knew the character of this ancient enemy, but as yet she had not seen him. She glanced back at her baby; then she moved clear of the bed of grass in which she had given him birth.

The black fawn lay in the dappled sunlight, happily drowsing and blinking. He knew nothing about death. When he was first born, he had been



Black Roland was now a huge twelve-point stag, hero of many an adventure.

A WILDWOOD TALE

by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

An entrancing tale, with the freshness and verdure of a mountain stream, of a father who sought a dinner for his hungry and needy family, and of a strange twist of events in that adventure

chilly; but now the genial sun was warming him, and he was beginning to feel at home in his new world.

His mother advanced a few yards toward the clump of sweet-gum bushes that grew about a huge yellow-pine stump. All about the stump the trash and leaves had been strangely cleared away, leaving a circle of clean white sand. Years before a forest fire had burned some of the stump roots deeply into the ground, leaving a cavernous black hole there. And now, coming out to sun himself, was

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius



Far on the western end stood a strange black shape.

the evil creature that the doe had wined, a great diamondback rattlesnake nearly six feet long, the serpent terror of the western world.

Moving with lordly deliberateness up the sandy incline from his den, the banded death came into the sunlight of the sweet springtime world. It was as if a chimera from another and sinister planet were invading the wholesome realm of earth. And for all the horror of his wide-sunken eyes, the sullen droop at the corners of the mouth, the cold pallor of thin lips, and the powerful jaws, the huge serpent was beautiful. There was majestic rhythm in his movements, the spirit of power was in him, and the spirit of awe went before him.

As soon as the doe saw the rattler, she stopped, and all her hair stood out slightly so that she looked

menacing and larger than natural. Mingled emotions of hatred and anger gleamed in her eyes. She had seen many rattlers before, and she had killed some. But none were so large as this. There was but one way in which she could kill him: that was by springing on him with her forefeet drawn tightly together like a sheaf of spears. Her polished, sharp hoofs made deadly lances. But to kill a rattler a deer has to have his enemy fairly in the open.

The fawn's mother now waited. Restlessly she stamped one forefoot. She looked back to where her baby lay. And when she turned her head the monster saw her. Only about a yard of his dread length had cleared his hole; only his great spade-shaped head and the extreme forepart of his heavy body lay on the white sand—that circle he had cleared about the old stump.

THE rattler saw the doe and he was afraid. He lay there looking at her with his cold, basilisk-like eyes. Then he swung his head slowly, turning back into his darksome den.

When he disappeared the doe knew that, for the moment, the danger had passed; but she knew also she could not leave her baby where he was. It was not, of course, that the reptile would have considered the fawn his prey; but such a serpent is extremely irritable and considers anything that moves near his den an enemy. Yet the mother would have to stay with her baby until he could walk.

Still trembling a little, she nibbled at the tender green shoots of grass. Then, with head low, she returned to her strange little black fawn.

The mother, bending above him, now pushed him with her nose, now moved him with one of her front feet. She was trying to see whether she could get him to stand up. At last he did, but his legs were very wobbly, and they seemed much too long and slender. The doe now stepped forward, bleating softly, until her full breast was directly above her baby. He began to nurse, indifferently and uncertainly at first; but when he found how good the milk tasted, he spread his legs, sank his tiny hoofs into the sand, and went to work in real earnest.

When he had had all he could hold, he took a few teetery steps; then he lay down, and his mother lay beside him. Little Roland slept; but his mother kept untiring watch.

After the black fawn had slept three hours he awoke. Already he was (Please turn to page 30)

B.C. Ponders Politics and Markets

The politically wise are predicting that Premier Johnson's coalition government will tumble, but fruit and berry growers are more concerned with market prospects

by CHAS. L. SHAW

PREMIER BYRON JOHNSON is currently engaged in a rather precarious balancing act in an effort to hold his Liberals and the Conservatives on a nice, friendly and co-operative basis until the next provincial election.

Since this election may not be held for another two years, the Premier might be said to be also participating in something of an endurance contest. Few politically wise commentators believe he can complete the trick without a tumble.

Such a mishap would not necessarily do the Premier any harm, but it would certainly shorten the life of the coalition which has been running British Columbia's affairs for more than a decade. In another election it's quite conceivable that Premier Johnson would still be leading the major faction in the legislature and would thus be called upon to form the new government. But the Premier might be proved something less than an infallible prophet because he has freely forecast that the coalition will run out its string to the bitter end and that there is no reason for suspecting otherwise.

Actually, the coalition is in a somewhat unique position. While it is still the group in power and its cabinet members, Liberals and Conservatives, are committed to work in single harness in wholehearted alliance, it is now taken for granted that once an election is called the Liberals and Conservatives will immediately and automatically revert to their original partisan status and battle each other just as during the past few years they have fought together in a common front against the C.C.F., the official opposition.

The leader of the Conservative faction in the coalition, Finance Minister Herbert Anscomb, has been particularly outspoken on this point and has left no room for doubt that, barring a world war or some similar disaster, the Conservatives intend to enter the next provincial election as a party separate and distinct from their present partners in coalition.

Were it not for the fact that Premier Johnson and some of his supporters feel that the coalition owes it to the people to carry on as a coalition until the natural expiration date, it is quite possible that an election would be called earlier. However, they maintain that they have a mandate from the people as a result of the last contest.

The old bogey of the C.C.F. has largely disappeared. That party has weakened to such an extent that it is no longer feared by either Liberals or Conservatives, and the newly adopted single transferable vote has prevented the C.C.F. from slipping in its candidate because of a split vote for the two private enterprise parties.

However, the government feels that it could use another year or so to build up more public sympathy for hospital insurance, which was so severely criticized during the last session of the legislature, and this may be one reason for the desire to maintain the present coalition status for a while.

BERRY growers along the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island are not too happy over the marketing prospects this season. They are afraid that Dutch imports are going to take the cream off the strawberry business.

In past years British Columbia growers have sold large quantities of their berries in eastern Canada and also in the United Kingdom and Eire, but this year they will have more competition than ever from the berry fields of Holland.

The British Columbians and the Dutch when shipping their product abroad customarily use a sulphur dioxide pack, which is not acceptable to the United States market. Consequently, the Dutch berries will find their outlet principally in the fields that B.C. has in the past found to be most lucrative; there is no chance of their being absorbed in the U.S.

Last year the Dutch crop totalled about 20,000 tons and most of it was exported. This year the crop is even greater. Last year eastern Canada absorbed 1,650 tons of these Dutch berries and presumably the tonnage will be even greater this year. Practically the whole of the Dutch crop is being shipped out of the country and what doesn't come to this continent will go in large measure to the United Kingdom and Eire.

Production of strawberries in British Columbia will be about 6,000 tons, according to present indications, and this figure doesn't reflect the full potential since much of the acreage was affected by winter kill. The growers expect to have their usual problem of finding harvesters, especially since other industry is offering tempting wages to seasonal labor of all kinds, but this is not likely to cause as much concern as marketing.

THE tree fruit growers are having their troubles, too. There is a good prospect of a 7,000,000-box crop, and the market doesn't seem likely to be able to digest that much. One of the factors that has soured the situation is the U.S. subsidy of \$1.25 per box to growers. About \$2,000,000 in subsidies to the American apple orchardists has eliminated a market for 750,000 boxes of B.C.'s Okanagan apples.

Meanwhile the Okanagan growers are being criticized by Vancouver people for alleged discrimination, the charge being that even though British Columbia taxpayers are assisting the growers financially by paying some of their storm losses the west coast price for apples is artificially high in order to facilitate marketing in the eastern provinces. This has been denied by A. K. Loyd, president of B.C. Tree Fruits, Ltd., the major marketing agency for the growers, who points out that the agency has always pursued a policy of free selling; in other words, selling wherever and whenever possible at as good a price as could be obtained at the time.

"Faced with an 8,000,000-box crop and restricted markets, any other policy would be suicidal," declares Mr. Loyd, who points out that, contrary to the critics' charges, the west



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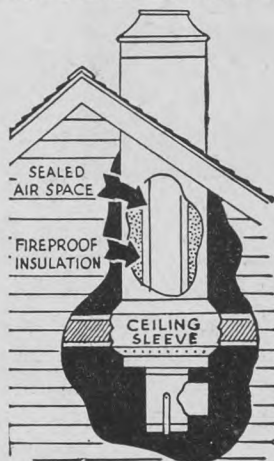
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coast has often been offered fruit at real bargain prices.

However, the B.C. Fruit Growers Association has set up a committee to survey the whole marketing and processing situation. In view of the problems facing them and in the light of the U.S. subsidy action, the growers feel a subsidy for some of the B.C. fruit crop would be justified.

BIG game interests have been trying to persuade the British Columbia government to provide more winter range for game animals by curtailing present range lands allocated to cattle under permit, but cattlemen don't take kindly to the proposal.

The question came up at a meeting in Vancouver when cattlemen pointed out that so long as the province produces less than half the amount of beef it consumes it should be more interested in extending the cattle range land than in restricting it.

The big parks of the province provide a natural range for moose, caribou, deer and similar game, and actually there are 4,300,000 more acres in British Columbia parks than in agriculture. There is hardly a district in the province where game doesn't swarm down in the winter months onto privately owned winter ranges. In most cases, cattlemen accept this situation without protest. In fact, they befriend the animals and often help protect them from predators and let them eat stacked hay. But to restrict the lands available for their own beef cattle is another matter.

Peace Tower

Continued from page 5

ing regime, but what could they do?

He listed as a piece of folly, the bringing back of the ashes of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon (L'Aiglon) to Paris, and then having German soldiers guard it. The French had small love in seeing Napoleon's son being escorted thus, by Hitler's Storm Troopers.

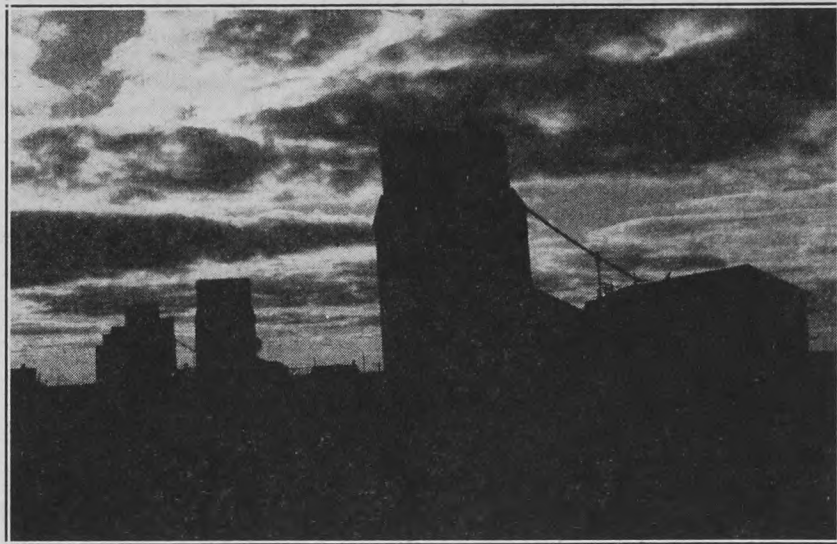
The Ambassador said a kind word for Marshal Petain. "He was not the fool that some think," said Murphy. "If there had been no Vichy there could have been no resistance."

It was all an experience he would not want to live through again, but he was glad now, in retrospect, to have had those years in Vichy.

Now he is in Ottawa, universally popular, a talented host, his children in school, his wife fitting well into the diplomatic pattern. They bought the old home of Frank Ahearn, former head of the Ottawa Electric, and there on the banks of the Rideau, is the Irish Embassy. Not far away are neighbors they do not speak to, the Russians.

The office of the Irish is at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor, facing the Parliament Buildings. There are perhaps not too many callers, because the Irish, as I say, do not get into trouble in Canada. Maybe you will be slightly depressed at the silence, the space. But if you really want to enjoy Irish hospitality, go to 450 Daly Avenue on St. Patrick's Day. There the whole diplomatic and political world turns out on the 17th of March, Russians excluded. You will see jovial Irish priests, and more Irish whiskey than you ever saw before. The Irish flag flies outside. Irish hospitality flourishes inside. The wise go home early.

News of Agriculture



Each year these silent sentinels await the harvesting of the prairie crops.

I.F.A.P. Meets in Mexico City

THE fifth Annual Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers was held this year in Mexico City. It began during the last week of May, and the final session was held in the huge opera house which is the central feature of the magnificent palace of fine arts, on June 8. Presiding over the conference was Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, who concluded his second term of office and was succeeded by Pierre Martin, president of the national organization of French Farmers. First vice-president of I.F.A.P. for 1951-52 is Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau of Federations.

The opening and closing ceremonies were in the colorful Mexican tradition, and following the closing ceremonies, all of the delegates were escorted to the official residence of the president of Mexico, where he met each of them personally. Later, at the City Hall, the executive of I.F.A.P. and leaders of the various delegations were awarded the Certificate and Medal of "distinguished visitor" by the Governor of the Federal District.

Official delegates were present from around 20 member nations. One South American country, El Salvador, was accepted as a new member, and 11 other Latin-American countries had observers at the conference, some of whom may seek membership. In addition, there were official observers from European countries, including Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The conference endorsed the international wheat agreement, and urged that it be continued, with provision for some flexibility which the agreement does not now contain. The conference policy report also endorsed a series of co-ordinated commodity agreements for other staple farm products, and suggested that such agreements "would go far to ensure a greater measure of stability, not only for world primary producers, but also for industry, since the interests of each are complementary." The report also urged that "steps must be taken on an inter-governmental basis to ensure that the inherent stability of agricultural production is cushioned as far as possible by special arrangements to prevent temporary surpluses from exercising a depressing effect on prices and on incomes in the producing countries."

The conference again deplored "the

lack of governmental leadership leading to the virtual nullification of food distribution aspects of F.A.O." It warmly commended the establishment of the International Materials Conference by France, the U.K., and the U.S., and urged that conference and its committees to negotiate sharing materials in short supply and, wherever practicable, to link allocation with sales and purchase agreements for a period of years.

The policy report recognized that unsatisfactory land tenure relationships are a severe limitation on efficient and abundant agricultural production. It urged implementation by the nations of equitable systems of land ownership, farm taxation and agricultural credit. With respect to co-operation, it recorded its view that "all agricultural co-operatives founded and operated on a completely voluntary and democratic basis constitute an efficient bulwark against the spreading subversive doctrines and are in effect an antithesis to all totalitarian systems regardless of their political identity."

Kansas Wheat Varieties

KANSAS is one of the great wheat-producing states of the United States. Recently, a survey of the quality of wheat varieties seeded by Kansas farmers has been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The state, when divided into nine more or less equal regions, was shown, on the average, to be using 86.8 per cent of desirable varieties; 5.5 per cent acceptable; and 7.7 per cent undesirable. The region using the best choice of varieties was the northeastern, showing 96.4 per cent desirable and only 3.6 per cent acceptable or undesirable. Poorest choice of varieties occurred in southwestern Kansas, where only 73.2 per cent of varieties were desirable, and 16.3 per cent undesirable.

Ontario Cheese Marketing

FOR 50 years, the cheese made throughout the province of Ontario has been sold through local cheese boards, which was in effect a local auction system. These cheese boards are now to be done away with, and replaced by six cheese exchanges, located at Stratford in western Ontario, and at Brockville, Cornwall, Kemptville and Vankleek Hill in eastern Ontario. This is a revolutionary



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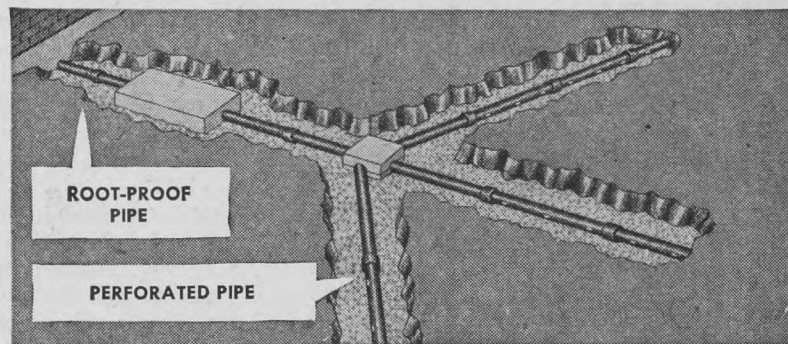


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change in cheese marketing, which is in keeping with the marketing scheme authorized by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, and given approval on May 17.

Under this scheme, the Cheese Board will market Ontario cheese. Early in May the Board sold to Britain 20,000,000 pounds of cheese at 30 cents per pound, f.o.b. factory, or 32 cents at seaboard. Britain has agreed to a ten per cent leeway on quantity, to allow for unpredictable supplies. The Cheese Board has agreed with the trade for a domestic price of 36 cents for Number 1 Cheese, 35 cents for Number 2 Cheese, and 34 cents for Number 3 Cheese, all prices f.o.b. factory.

Cheese producers expect to realize an average of about \$3 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk.

Trucking Farm Products East

DAILY trucking service to carry Alberta farm produce to Ontario markets is envisioned by Alberta truckers as the first transport truck left Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge for Windsor, Hamilton, London and Toronto on June 16.

"It should be a great thing for agriculture as well as the trucking industry," Jack Taylor, secretary of the Alberta Motor Transport Association, stated in Calgary.

"Truck transportation from Ontario to Alberta has been mainly concerned with one-way shipments of automobiles up to now. From now on, under the new regulations instituted in Ontario, truckers will be able to enter the field of transporting agricultural products."

The Ontario Municipal Board recently lifted bans which prohibited Alberta truckers entering the Ontario field.

The first 12-wheel semi-trailer truck carried on its initial trip egg melange, egg powder and poultry in the refrigerated unit. Each trip takes five days. —Ed. Arrol.

Argentine Agricultural Policy

AGRICULTURAL products account for more than 90 per cent of the value of all Argentine exports. In 1950, the percentage was 94.3, which compares with the prewar figure of 96.4 per cent in 1937.

There has, however, been some change in the kind of farm products exported. In 1937, crop products represented 64.8 per cent and livestock products 31.7 per cent, in value of all exports. In the first ten months of 1950, crop product exports accounted for 44.6 per cent, and livestock products for 49.6 per cent of total exports.

Argentine grain acreages have declined over the past decade, and in 1949 corn exports were a little more than 1,000,000 tons as compared with more than 9,000,000 tons in 1937.

Argentina has initiated a three-year plan to encourage agriculture. For the purpose of increasing grain acreage, the government announced higher fixed prices in advance, and provided for the importation of farm machinery. Representatives of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in the Argentine report that dissatisfaction of producers with the official price policy, and the uncertainty created by the instability of production costs, have been the chief causes for the decline in agricultural production in Argentina in recent years.

Get It at a Glance

Agriculture in different countries offers similarities as well as differences in farm problems

FOR the four years 1947-50, world consumption of wool exceeded current production by 17 per cent. The total military need for wool next season, excluding stockpiling, will be about 12 per cent of world supply, or about 275,000,000 pounds of clean, virgin wool.

HON. I. C. NOLLET, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has announced that the Department in 1950 paid a total of \$31,288 in the form of "Earned Assistance" payments to rural municipalities or local improvement districts, for the control of persistent perennial weeds. Weed control projects were conducted in 71 municipalities and L.I.D.'s. Leafy spurge was the most common weed treated, followed by toad flax, hoary cress and Russian knapweed.

THE legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Oregon and Wyoming have all enacted legislation recently, removing prohibitions against the sales of colored margarine. Only ten states now ban the sale of colored oleo, and 18 states have now abolished such restrictions since 1944.

THE Barley Improvement Institute has announced that contestants in the National Barley Contest for 1951 will not have to compete against national champions of former years. The contest started in 1946, and in four of the five years 1946-50, the \$1,000 award in the Western Division has been won by members of two Manitoba families. In 1947, the award went to Alberta. In 1951, past winners of this award will not be allowed to enter at all, nor will barley grown on any of their farms be eligible.

SOME British swinebreeders would like to import breeding stock of the Danish landrace pigs, but the Danish government will not permit their export. Pigs of this breed are available in Sweden but the British government will not permit them to be imported.

OF 545,439,020 bushels of grain storage structures owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, Iowa had 169,141,148 bushels capacity. Illinois came next with 107,160,114 bushels capacity, the next nearest being Nebraska with 81,355,236. Of the remaining states in the Union, only South Dakota and Minnesota had more than 40,000,000 bushels capacity.

CAN you beat these British farming records reported by the Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book, 1951: "Old Billy," a 62-year-old horse, 1932; a pig three yards, eight inches long by four feet eight and a half inches high, that weighed 1,410 pounds live weight, 1774; a large white sow that farrowed 385 pigs in 22 litters, including 65 pigs in three litters within 12 months; 98 lambs from 40 ewes at one lambing, 1927; nine heifers in succession from a Guernsey cow and the same number from a Shorthorn cow; a calf that weighed 150 pounds at birth from a crossbred cow, 1945; and a Jersey cow that gave 18 pounds of milk daily after 18 years continuous lactation?

THE index numbers of farm prices of agricultural products dropped in April from 281.1 in March to 279.9. The latter figure, however, represented an increase from 254.7 in April, 1950.

RECENTLY, the Trade Unions Congress in Britain submitted a meat-marketing plan to the British government which would provide for public ownership of both home and imported meat supplies, except at the retail stage. The plan calls for a Meat Commission to control all importing, slaughtering and wholesaling.

BEGINNING June 1, the Thunderbay Cattle Breeders' Association in Northwestern Ontario commenced operation of an artificial breeding center as a subsidiary of the Maple Cattle Breeders' Association near Toronto. The latter is supplying sires of the four dairy breeds, Holstein (three bloodlines), Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey, as well as of two beef breeds, Herefords and Shorthorns.

A HORTICULTURIST at the University of California has used sugar sprays to restore tomato plants to vigor after planting. It is reported that the death of plants is reduced about 50 per cent.

DESPITE increased livestock numbers, supplies of animal feedstuffs per grain-consuming animal unit in the United States reached the record figure of 9.4 million tons for the first half of 1951. U.S. feedstuff supplies have been increasing almost every year since before World War II, and in 1950-51 supplies are nearly double those of 1939-40. Livestock numbers are estimated at 173.9 million grain-consuming animal units.

IN 1950, 258,870 farm tractors were in use in England and Wales, or 54,000 more than during 1949. Also 12,000 combines were in use, which was 5,000 more than in the previous year.

FOR the year 1951-52, the estimated trading losses of the Ministry of Food (subsidies) have been placed at £387,700,000. Meat and livestock are expected to cost the government £42,300,000, a decrease of £19,000,000. Bacon and ham are estimated separately and are expected to increase by £18,300,000 to £54,700,000. Cereals and milk will each cost the government about £105,000,000.

THE gypsy moth was brought from Europe to North America in 1868. By 1927, about \$25,000,000 per year was being spent to keep this pest under control. Control of this insect alone costs Massachusetts about \$3,000,000 every year.

AT The Festival of Britain celebrations in Hereford Cathedral, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, read one of the lessons at the the Farming Service, which was marked by a special ceremony in which the Bishop of Hereford blessed light farm implements, symbolizing the service to agriculture over the past 100 years, and also a modern plow and tractor given position before the chancel screen.

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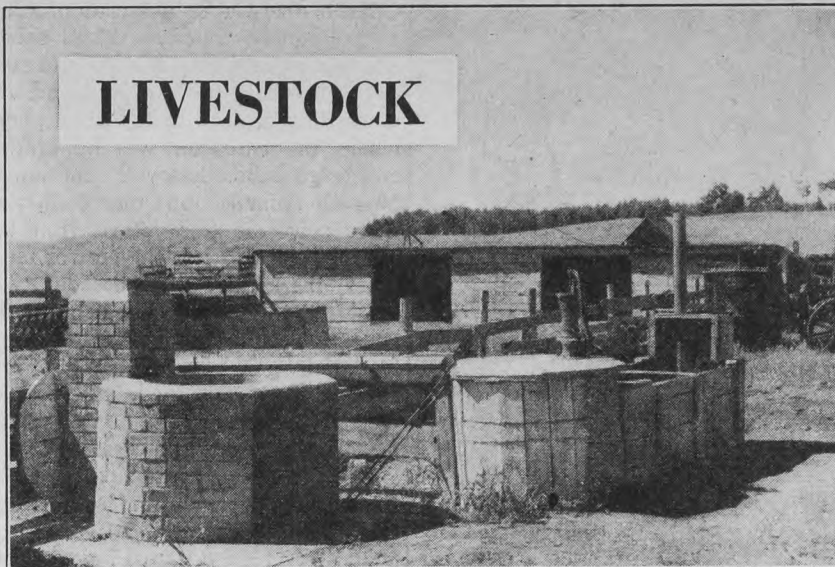
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LIVESTOCK



This feed cooking equipment was photographed on the farm of Peter Jamieson and Son, Alix, Alberta.

Self-Fed Bacon Hogs

SELF-FEEDING will produce market hogs with less labor, but not with less feed. It will produce good quality bacon hogs on the rail if the pigs were of good bacon type to begin with.

The difficulty with self-feeding is this: If you start with a short, thick type of hog, it is likely to be shorter and fatter by the time it reaches market weight, if it has been self-fed, than if hand-feeding has been practiced. Good bacon-type hogs on the other hand, those that have good length and are from bacon-type parents, can be self-fed throughout, without any adverse effect on their ultimate market quality, according to experimental results reported by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

One way of getting around the difficulty would be to divide the pigs into two lots, one containing those likely to show shortness. These will have a tendency to show overfatness, and should be hand-fed. The long, bacon-type pigs can be self-fed throughout with considerable saving of labor. If on the other hand all pigs must be self-fed, then some change in the method of feeding is called for.

Several universities and experimental stations have conducted experiments which show that if the ration given self-fed pigs is diluted with about 20 per cent of bran when pigs reach a weight of from 110 to 120 pounds, they put on less fat and make better grades, although there is a tendency to take somewhat longer to do it. A recent experiment at the Lacombe Experimental Station indicated that when the ration of the self-fed pigs is diluted with only ten per cent of bran, or ten per cent of alfalfa meal all the way through the entire feeding period from weaning to market weight, the pigs gain just as rapidly and make just as good grades as when the same ration is fed undiluted either self-fed or hand-fed. In these experiments the basic ration consisted of 50 per cent barley, 30 per cent oats, 20 per cent wheat, 15 per cent of a protein mineral supplement up to 110 to 120 pounds weight, and eight per cent of this supplement from then until market weight.

At Lacombe, the ration diluted with ten per cent bran or alfalfa meal and fed during the whole period, gave the same dressing percentage as when the pigs were hand-fed or self-fed on an undiluted ration. If, therefore, the price of bran or alfalfa meal is not too

high, it would appear to pay to use self-feeding on the diluted basis suggested by these experiments.

Spacing the Water Supply

PROPERLY spaced water holes keep livestock from walking off the gains they have made on pasture, according to the Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries. It is recommended that where there are thickets, down-timber, steep canyons, badlands and mountains, watering places should not be separated by more than a mile; and, where the land is level or gently rolling, they should not be more than five miles apart. Even in cool weather, sheep should not travel more than three or four miles, and not more than a mile and one-half or two miles in warm weather.

It is pointed out that the farther apart watering places are, the more the range or pasture is overgrazed around the waterholes, as a result of which wind and water erosion spread rapidly. The location of the water supplies depends partly on the size and slope of pastures. Sometimes, changing the fence serves to give the animals a wider pasture. With the water supply located on the leeward side of the wind, it will help to bring about a more even use of the forage.

Ontario Will Test Bulls

FOR the first time in Canada, a plan for testing the progeny of beef bulls is being put into operation in Ontario. A recent announcement by the Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, says that the test will be based on the three most important factors in producing quality beef economically: (1) The rate of gain on feeds, (2) the economy of gain on feeds, (3) the carcass quality of the progeny.

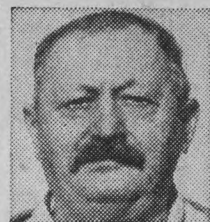
A testing station will be set up at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, similar in purpose to those of the advanced registry stations for swine testing. Four steer calves, sired by a bull to be tested, must go into the test station, each calf from a different dam. Calves must be nominated before they are two months of age, weaned when six months of age, and delivered to the test station inside two weeks after weaning. All four calves must reach the station within an 18-month period.

While under test, calves will be fed individually the same rations, which will be approved by a committee nominated by the directors of the

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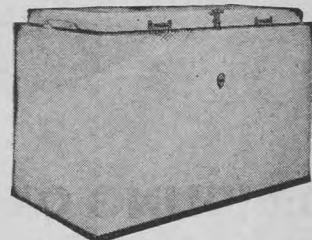


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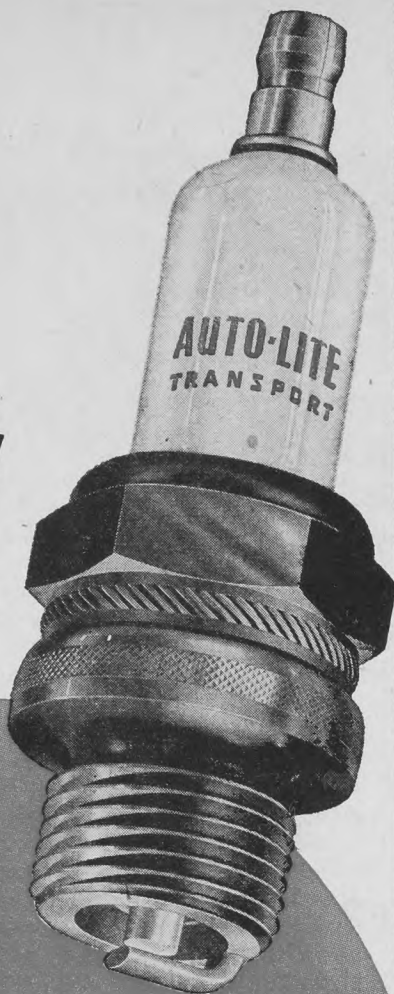
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Ontario Beef-Cattle Association. After a preliminary 28-day ration, calves will go on a standard ration for 196 days, then they will be marketed. All marketings will go to the same plant, where the carcasses will be graded and scored. Breeders will continue to own all animals until marketed, and will receive the gross returns from the sale of each calf less the cost of feed. After marketing, the breeder will receive a complete report of performance, including number of days on feed, daily gain in weight, amount and cost of feed consumed, and cost of feed per pound of gain, as well as the grade and score of the carcasses.

There will be an Advanced Registry Board for beef cattle under the chairmanship of Professor R. G. Knox, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the O.A.C. W. P. Watson, Livestock Commissioner for Ontario, is secretary and the board will also include three breeders and W. S. McMullen, district livestock fieldman of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The Minister's announcement contains no indication that the results of the test will be published to other than the breeders concerned.

Range Grasses

AFTER the first of May there seems to be little relationship between soil temperature and the rate of grass growth. It appears, according to the Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, that from then on the amount of available moisture is a limiting factor in the growth of range grasses.

All range grasses do not start growth at once, but begin growth over a period of a month. Some, say the station authorities, prefer cooler weather, and start growth earlier, while others wait for warmer conditions. The earliest grass is crested wheat grass which commences ten days ahead of the earliest native grass, which is threadleaf sedge. Two days later comes Sandberg's bluegrass; five days later come June grass and spear grass and one day after these, bluejoint. The last to begin growth at Manyberries is blue grama grass, which is near the first part of May. These dates are the average recorded growth figures for a ten-year period.

More about Halogeton

HALOGETON, the menacing pasture weed, which was discovered in Nevada in 1935 and has since spread, with disastrous results to sheep raising in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, has now invaded California.

How is it recognized? During certain stages of growth it resembles Russian thistle and often grows in association with it. Range men, who are on guard against any introduction of it into the south Canadian prairies, will get some help in recognizing it from the following descriptive notes.

The plant is variable in size, and may, under suitable growing conditions, reach a foot in height and three feet in width, while under poor growing conditions it may set seed when only an inch tall.

The leaves are fleshy, cylindrical, or somewhat angled, with ends that are blunt and tipped with a conspicuous bristle-like hair. There is a tuft of whitish hairs at the juncture of leaf and stem. The leaves may be from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch long.

There are two types of flowers. One has greenish-yellow structures that look like petals, while the other has only five small, tooth-like projections. Both kinds occur where the leaf and stem join. The seed closely resembles the seed of Russian thistle. Halogeton produces an abundance of seed over a long season and will do so even on the poorest soils, or during the driest weather. Some seed drops from the parent plant, while other seed is spread over considerable distances when the large plants break off and tumble with the wind. Still other seed is carried by animals. Nearly all of it germinates within a few days after it has matured on the plant. The plant is usually found where the range has been seriously depleted.

Calfhood Vaccination

DR. R. P. WAECHTER, Provincial Veterinarian, in Saskatchewan, recently estimated that Brucellosis (Bang's disease) cost Saskatchewan farmers more than eight million dollars in 1950. He reported that during the summer and fall of 1950, cattle numbering 53,869 in 6,999 herds, were tested for this disease. This included about 18 per cent of the cattle of breeding age in the province, but only eight per cent were found to be infected, notwithstanding that herds were tested in every municipality in the province.

The disease appears to be present in all municipalities, but is more prevalent in the eastern and northern areas. It also seems to be becoming more prevalent in ranching areas.

Dr. Waechter suggests that calfhood vaccination has not been used by as many farmers as should use it, and he recommends that calfhood vaccination at six, seven and eight months of age, should be started. Vaccination at these ages will permit official vaccination export privileges, though vaccination can be done before, or after this age. During the fall of 1950, there were 11,480 calves vaccinated, mostly in the southern and ranching area of Saskatchewan.

Urinary Calculi

IT is a curious fact, reported by the Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, that in southeastern Saskatchewan, urinary calculi, which are small stones formed in the urinary canal, are unheard of, but in southwestern Saskatchewan, and southern Alberta, ranchers have been losing up to five per cent of steer calves from this cause in recent years. Apparently, investigations have failed to establish any one factor responsible for the formation of these urinary stones. The most successful preventives used by ranchers seem to be the feeding of alfalfa or the use of a cover crop in the fall of the year.

The Range Station, together with the Experimental Station at Lethbridge and the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Lethbridge, are co-operating to attack this problem. Both in 1949 and 1950, feed and water samples were collected from various areas, and chemical analyses made of these samples. No definite results or obvious conclusions have resulted to date.

Symptoms of the disease are reported to be uneasiness on the part of the animal, tail switching, kicking of the abdomen, getting up and down in considerable pain. Frequent

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attempts are made by the animal to urinate, and later the abdomen becomes swollen. The calculi form in the urethral passage, and fill the bladder to the point of rupturing.

The calculi or stones can be removed in the early stages by means of an operation. If this is not possible, the urethra can be cut in two and the urine allowed to escape through an opening made below the anus. In such cases the animal must be fattened as rapidly as possible and slaughtered.

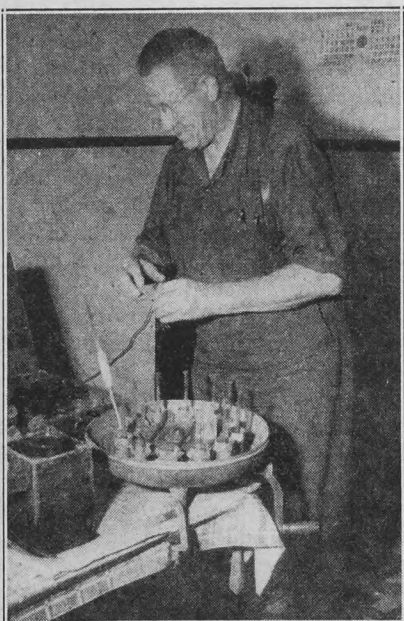
Pinkeye in Cattle

FROM the Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, comes a note of warning about pink-eye in cattle and sheep, which is an infectious disease, correctly known as Keratitis. This disease is said to cause tremendous losses in beef and milk production, though few animals die of it. The cause is unknown.

Sheep and cattle present the same symptoms, but it is believed that different organisms are involved. It may appear in mild, acute or chronic conditions. The acute infection is the most common type in cattle according to the Manyberries Station, appearing suddenly and progressing rapidly. The mild type tends to disappear in a few days, provided animals are isolated in a dark stable free from dust and flies. If the same treatment is given to animals with acute infection, the disease generally runs its course in about two weeks, and once recovered, the eyes of the animal seem to be immune to further attack.

The chronic form resembles the acute form except that it causes more extensive changes to the eye. It is believed that it would not occur if the mild and acute infections were given prompt treatment. Symptoms include increased eye secretion, with a continuous flow of tears, general discomfort, and sensitivity to light, lack of grazing, rapid spread throughout the herd without isolation of infected animals, and a pink to white discoloration of the eyeball, accompanied by partial or complete blindness.

It is reported that most cases occur during summer or early fall and prompt isolation will often prevent spread of the infection. Where isolation is impractical, as on the ranges, sulfathiazole powder is very effective and an emulsion of sulfamethazine is frequently used.

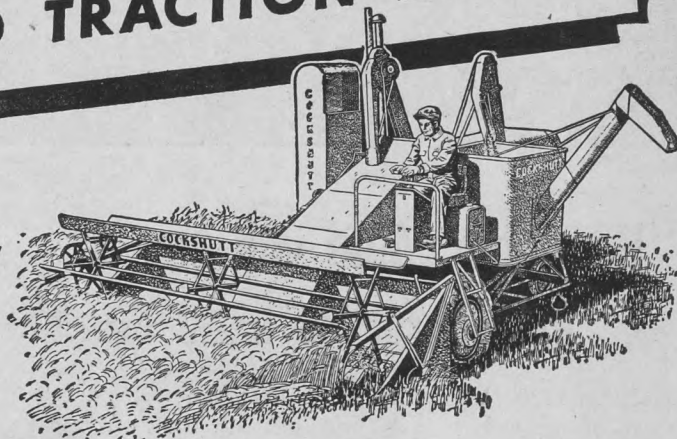


[Sask. Gov't. Photo.]
S. Coward, Sask. dairy recorder, prepares for a Babcock test for butterfat for a member of a herd improvement association.

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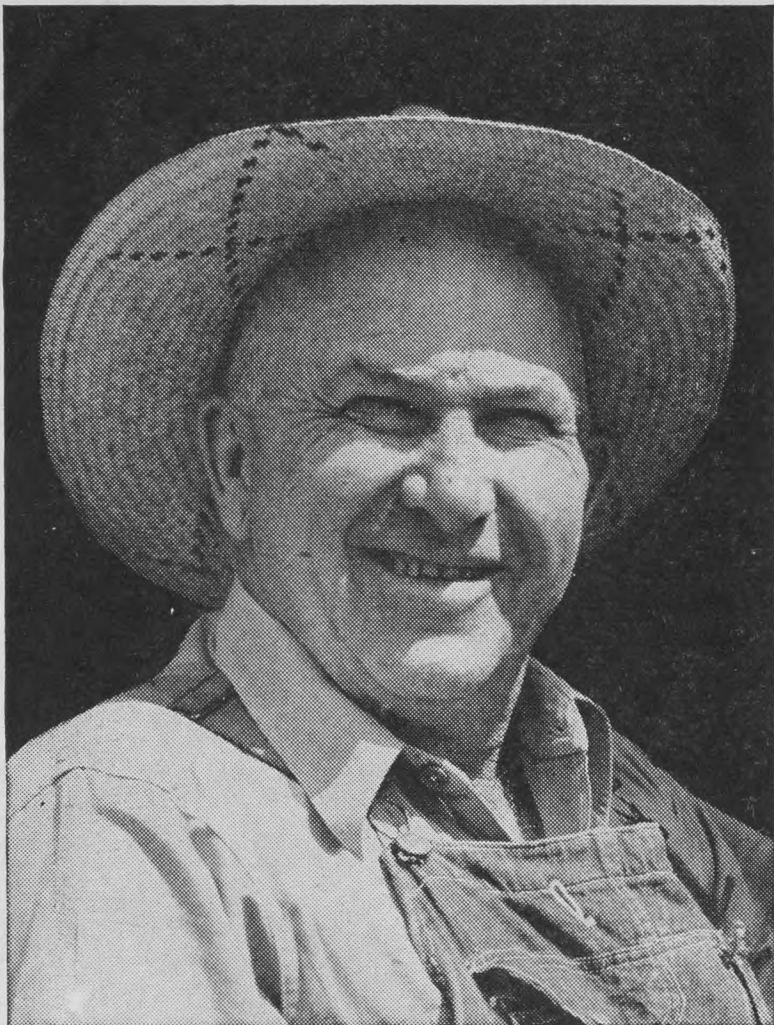
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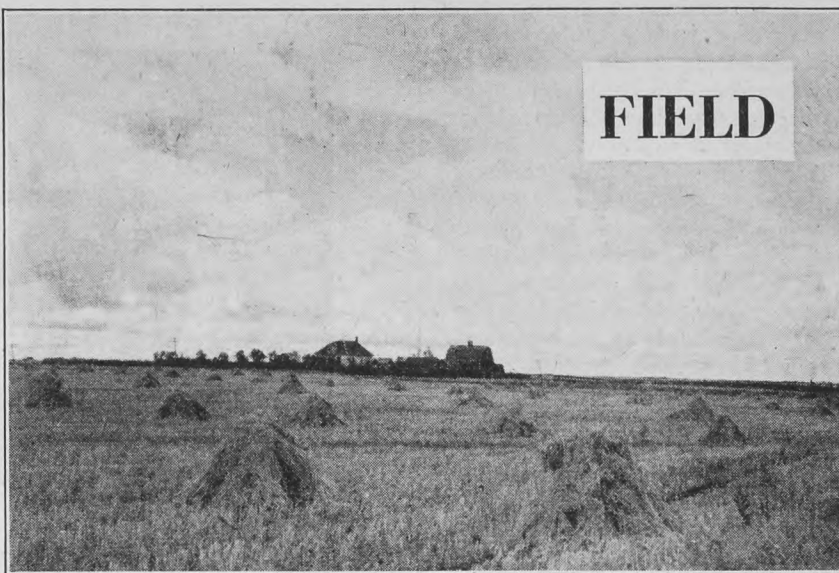
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[Guide photo]

The harvest prospect is promising in late June but July is a vital month.

Sweet Clover Hay

THERE are two principal objections to sweet clover hay: first, its coarseness; and second, the tendency for stock fed liberally with it, to bleed profusely.

Dr. W. J. White, Forage Crop Laboratory, Saskatoon, recommends harvesting the sweet clover crop when it comes into bloom in late June or early July, so that a relatively fine-stemmed and leafy hay crop can be obtained. When cut at the early flowering stage, say at a height of five or six inches, a good second growth may be secured if moisture conditions are favorable. This makes a fine quality hay, although the yield is considerably less than the first growth.

Emphasis is placed on the recommendation that sweet clover hay should be cut rapidly, and spoilage avoided. Well-cured sweet clover hay will not cause hemorrhages, which result from eating sweet clover hay which is moldy or musty, a condition which develops during the curing process. When this occurs, a chemical is formed which keeps the blood from clotting.

When cut with a binder, small, loosely tied sheaves stooked in long narrow stooks are best, stacking as soon as the crop is dry. If cut with a binder, it is important to choose a time when the weather seems promising, and to windrow while the clover is still tough. This will avoid heavy loss of leaves and the curing can be completed in the windrows or bunches.

Preserving Trash Covers

THE most effective protection which can be given the soils of the prairie provinces against erosion is a trash cover. We also have implements which have been developed to leave the trash on the surface, but not all farmers use them.

At the Lethbridge Experimental Station, tests have been made to determine the amount of trash which is kept on the surface by various types of tillage implements. Blade cultivators, the Station reports, leave about 90 per cent of the stubble; chisel plows and duckfoot cultivators, about 65 per cent; and disk-type implements, slightly over 50 per cent. If a one-way disk is used on a light stubble at speeds over 3.5 miles per hour, or at too great a depth, less than half of the stubble may be kept on the top.

Successful summerfallowing is the kind which leaves the soil protected

against erosion until seeding time the following spring. Where there is much danger from erosion, the first stroke over the fallow in the spring may determine success or failure. Only where the stubble is heavy should the one-way disk be used for the first time over. Throughout the season, soil conservation should be a matter of first consideration, and the implements used which will do the best job of killing weeds and preserving the trash cover.

Turning the Swaths

THE practice of turning the swath is of questionable value, according to H. A. Lewis, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Saskatchewan. Where a well-formed swath is lying up on the stubble so that air may circulate around and through it, some heads are bound to be broken off and lost in the process of turning. Moreover, the newly formed swath will have the heads under the straw rather than lying on top, which will make it harder to pick up.

On the other hand, if the swath is lying near the ground, or has worked down into the stubble where the soil underneath is wet, drying may be hastened by turning and re-laying the swath on standing stubble.

Fewer heads are broken and lost with the combined pickup mounted on a swather than with any other implement. The reel arms and batts, says Mr. Lewis, are removed from the reel shaft, and the pickup mounted on the table of the swather. The sickle need not always be removed, but the pitman should be removed. The position of the pickup on the swather table should be such that the new swath will be delivered on standing stubble and not in an old wheel track.

The most suitable method of driving the pickup is by using a crossed V-belt on the reel shaft to the pickup driveshaft. It is necessary to use the right sizes of V-pulleys for the reel shaft and the pickup, to obtain the same speed of the pickup as when operated on the combine. The belt is tightened by raising the reel shaft away from the pickup. By this method, swaths may be picked up, fluffed out, and re-laid at speeds up to five or six miles per hour.

A second method of turning swaths, according to Mr. Lewis, is by the use of a side-delivery rake. Run the rake alongside the swath so that the rear end of the cylinder moves the swath

about two feet to the left, then turns it upside down. This fluffs the swath well, and promotes rapid drying, but the rake action breaks off quite a few heads. The new swath is also harder to pick up, because many of the heads are under the straw rather than on top. Furthermore, if the turned swaths are subjected to further wet weather, the heads may start sprouting.

Liquid Fertilizer Tests

FROM reports which have reached The Country Guide from various parts of the prairie provinces, it would appear that substantial quantities of what are called liquid fertilizers have been used during the past year or two. A 5-10-5 formula is one of the more common liquid fertilizers, and these have been applied for the most part as a pre-planting seed treatment. In recent years, some success has been claimed for liquid fertilizers where a high nitrogen fertilizer, such as Urea, has been sprayed on growing crops, in areas where nitrogen deficiencies were present.

Recently, the Ohio Experiment Station reported the results of liquid fertilizer tests made in 1950. Tests were made in the field with oats, in the greenhouse with wheat, and in the field with corn and soybeans. In each case, a comparison was made with the customary dry fertilizer, in addition to areas where no fertilizers were used, and other areas where both dry and liquid fertilizers were used on the same area. The conclusion of the Ohio Station is found in the following paragraphs:

"Due to the necessarily low rates of mineral applications used in liquid fertilizers for pre-planting seed treatments, the quantity of minerals is much too small to make any substantial contribution in meeting the needs of the crop beyond the seedling stage. In the tests reported herein, this is evidenced by failure to obtain yield increases from the use of seed treatment with liquid fertilizer where no supplementary dry fertilizer was used.

"Potential benefits, if any, from pre-planting treatment of seed would be expected to occur in the seedling stage of development. No such benefits were visible in the tests from the use of liquid fertilizer seed treatment, although the usual visible seedling response to row application of dry fertilizers was present in all the tests except those with soybeans.

"In summary, none of the foregoing tests showed any evidence of benefits to crop response, either in the form of visible improvement in seedling growth or in the form of increased crop yield from the use of liquid fertilizer for pre-planting treatment of seed."

Overcured Hay

FROM the Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, comes a warning about the overcuring of hay. Station officials point out that cutting hay at the proper time still does not guarantee good hay.

"Under normal drying conditions," they say, "there is not a great loss in nutrient value when hay is overly dried, but there is a tremendous loss of leaves and finer parts by shattering. The leafy part is the most nutritious, but it often happens that by the time the hay is fed in the winter, all the livestock get is the stems."

The time to stack hay is when it is ready. Here are three ways given by the Manyberries Station to tell when the time has come:

1. If the stems are slightly brittle, and no moisture oozes out when they are twisted, the hay is ready.

2. Clover and alfalfa are ready when the outer skin of the stems cannot be peeled off with the thumb nail.

3. Select a large representative handful, and then twist or bend it to break the stems somewhat. From the center, cut out a section about as long as a quart glass jar, and sufficient to fill the jar loosely. Place the sample in the jar, and add a teaspoonful of fine-grained table salt. Screw the lid down tightly and shake about 100 times to keep the salt and hay moving about. If the hay is dry enough for safe storage, the salt will still be in small grains. On the other hand, it will take up moisture and be gathered in lumps if the hay is too moist. If it is definitely too moist, the salt will change in about 30 seconds. If you are not sure at the end of the test, shake the salt and hay together again and allow to stand for a few minutes.

Uncontrolled Water

SOMETIMES, in irrigated areas, the bottom goes out of the roads. When this happens, it is probable that considerable soil in the area is being washed away, as well as a large amount of plant food through leaching. Some alkali condition may be brought about by the concentration of salts at or near the surface. Each of these kinds of damage costs money, and is inconvenient. The cause is lack of proper drainage, and probably an unwise use of irrigation water.

Tractor Safety Rules

HERE are some tractor safety rules, formulated by the American Farm Equipment Institute. Accidents come without warning, are mostly due to carelessness, and are largely preventable. Attention to the following details will make for greater safety in machinery operation:

Be sure the gear shift is in neutral before cranking.

Engage the clutch gently, especially when going uphill or pulling out of a ditch.

When driving on highways to and from fields, be sure both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.

Always ride on the seat, or stand on the platform. Never ride on the drawbar or drawn equipment.

When the tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load, hitch to the drawbar, and never take up the slack of the chain with a jerk.

Be careful when working on hill-sides, and watch for holes into which a wheel may drop, causing the tractor to overturn.

Always keep the tractor in gear when going down a steep hill or grade.


Always drive at speeds slow enough to ensure safety, especially over rough ground or near ditches. Reduce speed when making a turn, or applying brakes. You are four times as safe when you cut your speed in half.

Always stop the power take-off before dismounting.

Never permit a person other than the driver to ride on the tractor.

Never refuel the tractor while the motor is running or extremely hot.

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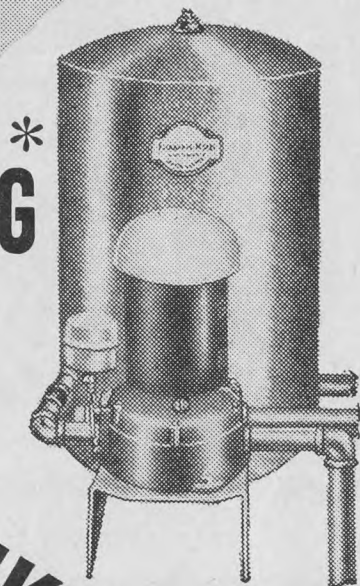
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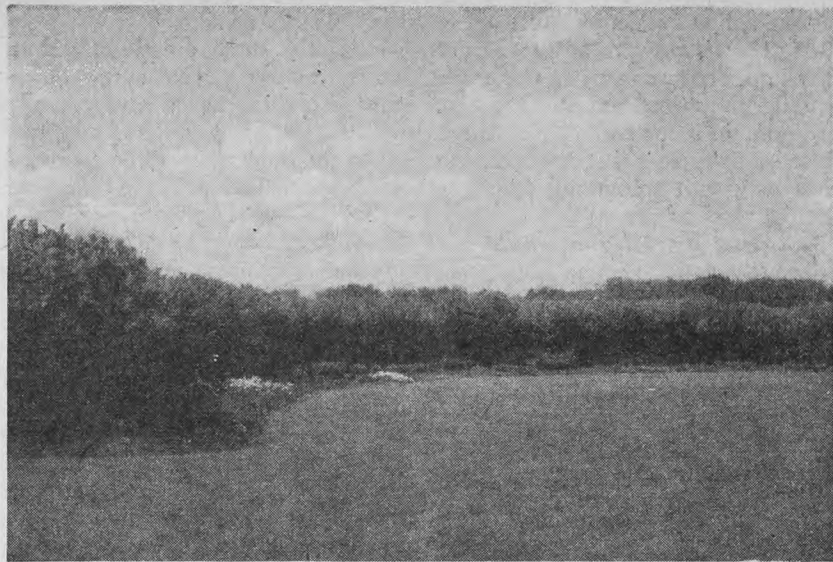
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HORTICULTURE



A view of a perennial border at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

A Thornless Gooseberry

M. B. DAVIS, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, recently referred to one of the satisfactory achievements of the fruit breeder. This was the production of a practically thornless gooseberry bush, bearing commercial-sized and quality fruit. To quote Mr. Davis: "The original thornless bush was a chance find on a plant-hunting expedition in the Laurentians. Its fruit was no larger than a small pincherry, or small red currant. This small-fruited thornless bush was crossed with Victoria, and from this cross a number of seedlings were grown. Some of these were selfed, in accordance with Mendel's theory, and some larger-fruited ones without thorns were obtained."

"Further crossing with larger-fruited sorts gave us our first commercial-sized fruit on a thornless bush, which was crossed again with Clark. Now, we have almost thornless bushes producing fruit as good as, and as large as, the best of the American sorts. These varieties are now being used commercially, and have attracted attention in Europe as progenitors of a race of thornless, giant-size sorts. Further crossing of these present thornless varieties in Canada should still further improve the size and retain the thornless character. To anyone who has attempted to harvest gooseberries from amidst a plethora of thorns and spines, a thornless plant of gooseberries should prove a boon."

Watering the Garden

MORE farmers are now able to apply water to the garden from dugouts or other water supply, either by using the garden hose, or an individual irrigation system. It is, therefore, desirable that watering should be done intelligently and carefully.

Early in the summer, not a great deal of water is needed, if the land is in good condition and has a fairly high content of organic material. Later on, when such vegetables as tomatoes, corn, beans and the fast-growing vine crops have developed further, they need a great deal more water. It is always considered advisable to soak the ground thoroughly when watering and not to water too frequently. There should be enough moisture at all times, if the supply is plentiful enough, to keep the soil moist to a depth of about ten to 12 inches, or the depth of a spade or shovel. Those accustomed to irrigation say that the ground should

be moist enough at a depth of ten inches so that when a handful is pressed in a hand, it will not crumble and fall apart. Ground moist to this extent and to this depth can be left for ten days or two weeks between waterings.

Where gardens are watered with a hose or perhaps a revolving sprinkler, a good soaking takes longer than most people think. Thorough soaking of the soil will leave a hose sprinkler in one position for perhaps three or four hours.

Two Currant Pests

THE two worst insect pests of prairie orchards, according to Victor Chanasyk, horticulturist at the Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alta., are the currant fruit fly and currant aphid. The fruit fly lays eggs inside the young currants and gooseberries during the late blooming stage. The resulting maggots cause the fruits to ripen too soon and drop to the ground. This pest can be controlled by spraying with one ounce of 50 per cent wettable DDT to three gallons of water, preferably twice, first when blooming is about completed, and again ten days later.

The currant aphid feeds on the under side of currant leaves, causing them to turn cup-shaped and red in color. This aphid can be controlled by spraying with two teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate in one gallon of soapy water. If necessary the two sprays, that for the currant aphid and the currant fruit fly, can be applied together. The DDT is not readily washed away by rain, but spraying should be done very thoroughly so as to cover the under sides of the leaves and the inner parts of the bushes, where the insects are likely to congregate.

Herbaceous Perennials Suffer

THE Experimental Station at Morden recorded substantial injury to dwarf evergreens and herbaceous perennials this spring, some of which was difficult to account for. There was considerable browning on dwarf evergreens including the junipers, probably due to sunscald during March and early April, when a combination of strong sunlight and low night temperatures caused the browning of the needles on the top and southwest side.

The big loss reported was in herbaceous perennials, of which many species and varieties ordinarily considered

safe, "have their roots rotting into soggy conditions." This included many lupines, iris, lythrums, and Michaelmas daisies. Less injury occurred to plants with deeper crowns, and peonies, lilies and others were uninjured. It is believed that the severe cold of early winter, when the ground was bare of snow, partly accounts for the injury, to which must be added a one-and-a-half-inch rain in February followed by severe cold weather. Morden states that, a covering of ice on shallow-crowned herbaceous plants can smother them during a few weeks of steadily cold weather, with bright, sunny days.

Shrubby Cinquefoil

THE Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, recently called attention to a small, yellow-flowered shrub which grows wild along the foothills of Alberta, on top of the Cypress Hills, and in the settled part of northeastern Saskatchewan. This shrub, called Shrubby Cinquefoil, withstands the heat and drought of prairie summer and extreme winter temperatures under cultivation on the open prairies. "Even under scanty rainfall," say the officials at Scott, "it blooms all summer till killing frosts appear." It grows from two to four feet high, depending on moisture, and is considered suitable for a low hedge which does not require clipping, or for base planting around the home rock gardens in front of, or outside of, clumps.

Shrubby Cinquefoil blooms all summer at Scott, and its bright yellow flowers are noticeable during June, July and August.

Know Your Shrubs

by DR. R. J. HILTON,
University of Alberta

The American Elm

IT is a quirk of human nature, I suppose, that causes us to assume that a tree or shrub that grows well and is popular in eastern Canada will perforce be too tender or too finicky for prairie conditions. Whatever the cause, the feeling exists, and widely at that. There are plenty of examples where this is the case, of course, but a surprising number where it can be disproved, too. Perhaps the most outstanding case of an eastern immigrant tree being well suited to the prairies is the American Elm.

Ulmus americana, as the botanists call this magnificent interval-land habitué, makes more rapid growth in Ontario than in Winnipeg or Edmonton, but in the shorter season clime it loses nothing of the beauty of its upward sweeping branches with the pendulous branchlets that complete the "vase" effect. The American Elm is easily grown from seed and is hardy, although it has been known to winter-kill badly at Beaverlodge. It is, however, widely recommended across the prairies, and may well be the most popular street tree for most of our cities, towns and villages. For the same reasons of hardiness, surprising drought resistance, attractive habit, clean and relatively quick growth, we should also see far more of these trees planted as specimens about rural homes in particular, and on urban lots where front or rear lawns are spacious enough to accommodate at least one imposing shade tree.

Farm Service Facts

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When you give your Combine a Pre-Season Check Up

On the majority of farms the combine is the most expensive machine that the farmer owns. Proper maintenance and thorough lubrication will prolong the life of the combine. A systematic check up of the combine before harvest will improve its efficiency and will pay rich dividends in time and money. Your instruction manual and the following general guide will assist you to get your combine in tip-top condition for harvest.

Frame Wheels and Supporting Parts

The frame in your combine supports the various working parts and holds them in proper relation to each other. To keep it in proper alignment, tighten all braces, draw truss rods into position and check for loose bolts and rivets.

Inspect and adjust the main wheel bearings if they are of the adjustable type. Washing all bearings with kerosene and repacking them with the proper type of grease will prolong their life.

Tires too respond to good care—check them for cuts and cracks and have them repaired if necessary.

Platform Table and Cutting Bar

A cutting bar in poor alignment if uncorrected will take extra power, cut grain poorly, and will wear the sickle and ledger plates.

Checking and correcting the many obvious things is important too—such as the metal canvas slides, canvases, buckles and adjusting straps and also the reels or auger, as the case may be.

Beater and Deflector Curtains

Make sure that all rivets and bolts are tight. If beater blades are badly worn, replace them. Deflector curtains, both steel and canvas, should be kept in good condition.

Straw Walkers, Straw Decks and Rattles

Check and replace loose, broken, worn or lost slats or sections which may allow straw to fall through with the grain. Loose bolts on rotating straw walkers may wreck the walkers or twist the driving crank. Clean and adjust wooden bearings so that the walkers will not rub on each other or on the sides of the combine.

Front and Rear Grain Pans

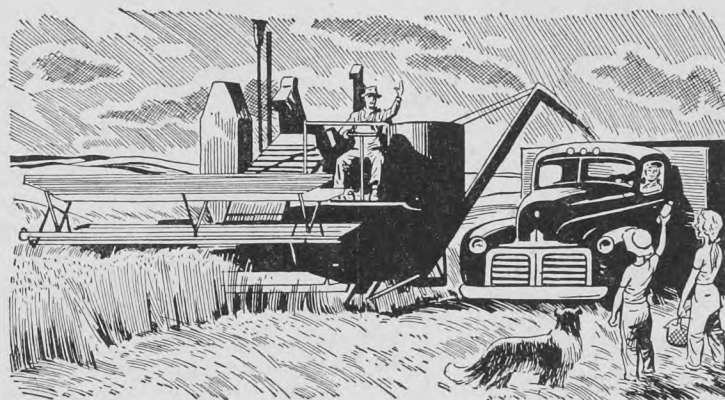
Check and repair such obvious defects as cracks in the fluted bottoms and loose, broken or worn fish backs. Also check the wooden bearings or support blocks to make sure they are securely fastened. If the bearings are worn replace them.

Rear Shoe, Recleaner Shoe and Sieves

Check for cracks in the sheet metal. Repair if necessary by welding, soldering or using sheet iron and tinner's rivets.

Elevators and Slip Clutches

Attention to the condition and adjustment of elevator chains, cups and drag



A Pre-Season Check Up Pays. It helps avoid irritating delay when every minute counts.

Feeder House and Cylinder

The feeder riddle is subject to stretching and wear of the chain, also wear and cracking of the slats. It is also important to check grain shields and deflectors, which if loose, may fall down into the cylinder.

Tooth and Bar Cylinders

Cylinder bearing trouble may often be traced to the vibration by a cylinder which is out of balance. When replacing a worn or broken tooth is necessary, a new tooth should be placed directly opposite the tooth replaced. The same principle applies in bar type cylinders.

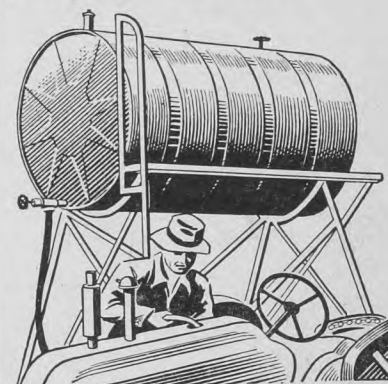
In a tooth type cylinder, particularly, excessive end play is undesirable. Check with your manual.

Safety Tips

1. Don't lubricate or adjust the combine while running.
2. Don't operate the machine until all the guards are in place.
3. Do avoid wearing loose clothing around moving belts and pulleys.
4. Do provide adequate lights on the tractor or combine when working or travelling at night.



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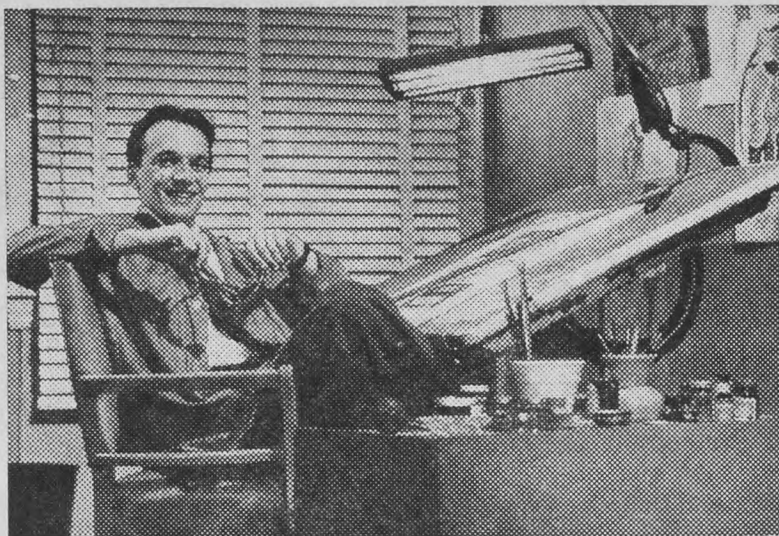
Imperial Esso Gasoline is especially recommended for the combine and high-compression tractor. It's carefully refined to bring out all the power that's built into your engine.

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FARM SERVICE FACTS
will discuss
Several Features of OIL HEATING



"No garret for me!"

"Time was when people used to joke about the typical artist who starved in a garret. But today those jokes have a hollow ring.

"Look around and you'll see lots of commercial artists like me making a very good living, thank you. I own my own home. Have a pretty good car. Everything's going my way. And yet...

"There'll come a day, years from now, when I'll want to start taking it easy. What will happen then? Will the garret get me?

"No sir! I've got things worked out so that I can go right on living *comfortably*. It won't be long before old folks will be paid some kind of benefits. And I'll be glad to get that help when my turn comes—just like everybody else. But *I'll have to add* to that income with *my own life insurance*.

"That way, I'll be able to live a care-free independent life later on. And my family is being protected with that same life insurance from now till the day I retire.

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L-151C

Water

Continued from page 7

in moisture, it is not expected that there will be water enough to irrigate more than about 750,000 acres, including even the huge South Saskatchewan project now approaching the final phases of preparation and review.

This bald fact imposes serious responsibilities upon governments, municipalities, communities and individuals. Effective water conservation for efficient land use is the potent objective which links them all together indissolubly and irrevocably. The future of southwestern Saskatchewan, and of all the people in it, depends upon a co-operative and co-ordinated effort to eliminate water waste.

pares designs for the installation and distribution system. The province pays the cost of this preliminary work. If the project is proceeded with, cost of controlling and distributing the water for irrigation is shared as already outlined.

The only further requirements which the water users must meet are that they must be members of a properly constituted water users' district, and each person must obtain a water user's licence from the Water Rights Division of the provincial department of agriculture. Only by this licence can the water user perpetuate his right to the supply of water he requires.

The supply of water south of township 30 is already a matter of major concern, according to Mr. Arnot. It appears that from 75 to 100 per cent



[Conserv. and Develop. Br. Photo]

Top: Inverted siphon on Spangler project to underpass a natural water course.



[Guide Photo.]

Left: A. W. Warren, Cadillac, shows his disk device for controlling water flow.

of the estimated normal supply in the principal southern watersheds has either been allocated to existing projects, or reserved for proposed projects. This applies to watersheds of Lodge Creek and Middle Creek, Maple Creek and Swift Current Creek, and the Frenchman, Wood, Qu'Appelle and Souris rivers.

To further the necessary co-ordination of effort, agreements between the two senior governments—the province and the federal government—have been worked out to guard against duplication of work. Most readers are familiar with the variety of projects sponsored or carried out by P.F.R.A. They range from dugouts and community pastures to stock-watering dams, individual or group irrigation projects, and large water developments such as the St. Mary-Milk River project. Broadly speaking, P.F.R.A. pays the full construction cost of large projects, including the construction of storage reservoirs. The province takes the water from these reservoirs or main canals, and constructs secondary canals to deliver the water to the height of land from which individual farmers take over and ditch their own land.

Irrigation projects are the responsibility of the Conservation and Development Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture which makes the necessary engineering surveys and if the proposal is physically possible and appears practical, pre-

SOIL and water are basic to any program of agricultural production. A survey of agricultural soils was begun in Canada at least 25 years ago, and all of the soils in the settled portion of Saskatchewan have now been mapped. Successful water development requires similar surveys, in this case to determine the normal supply of water available for farm use from the watershed of each stream. P.F.R.A. has been asked to make watershed surveys of the rivers in southern Saskatchewan, but their completion may require several years. Unfortunately, there are no adequate hydrometric data available by which engineers can go back over the records of past years and calculate average or normal stream flow at any point on any stream. The accumulation of such records takes time, and meanwhile care must be taken to make sure that more water is not allocated to projects and individuals than the probable supply will warrant. Already, in fact, there is some apprehension that under extreme circumstances one or more of the larger projects in the southwest

such as the Eastend-Val Marie and Consul-Vidori projects might require partial abandonment.

So rapid has been the growth of interest in irrigation in the drought area, and so limited the natural water supply, that according to one water development official, "promotional work of the nature designed to organize farmers in the southwest area in group action enterprises has accomplished about all that should for the present be undertaken. The watershed surveys, the work required in the field of production, surveys to determine beneficial use, and the feasibility of projects development, are of far greater importance in the southern drainage basins than promotional work." Until the ability of the smaller southern streams to deliver water is calculable on a firmer basis than at present, new irrigation proposals might prove to be unwise, except in connection with the South Saskatchewan project.

UP to the present time, organization of land owners has tended to take the form of organization for special purposes. Thus there are some 50 water users' associations in the province, in addition to irrigation districts, drainage districts, and the conservation districts. It is now apparent, and the provincial government is giving encouragement to the idea, that an area would be better served if a local, elected authority were in existence to supervise and direct, as far as practicable, all conservation practices within the area. Such a territory might most profitably be the watershed of a stream. The advantage of forming a conservation area, such as the Wood River authority now proposed, lies primarily in the fact that it is directed by a local authority. The development program of such an authority, according to Mr. Arnot, may begin with a single problem, perhaps drainage, or pasture land improvement, or winter feed reserves. This simple beginning could be expanded into all phases of conservation farming. It could develop all three projects, instead of just one, and, without any further organization, initiate still others. It might adopt erosion control measures, or begin a tree-planting project. In short, whatever was done would lie in the hands of the people of the area themselves: they could conserve their land by any or all of the means available. Of interest to the government would be the fact that it would deal only with the local authority, and would not require to organize special irrigation, drainage or conservation districts, or to organize local water users' associations.

Where non-irrigation projects are involved in which P.F.R.A. is not concerned, or where financial assistance is not given under other federal or provincial policies, the province will assist under its "Earned Assistance" policy. This policy provides for a 50-50 split in cost between the province and the rural municipality, local improvement district, or co-operative association. For such land use projects as regrassing, roadside grassing, community pastures (not acceptable to the P.F.R.A.), fodder projects, roadside tree planting, control of persistent perennial weeds, and some other types of communal effort, the province will pay half the cost, up to a maximum of \$5,000.

A year ago, a little more than 80,000 acres were under the ditch in Sas-

katchewan, of which about 15,000 acres were under P.F.R.A. and associated small projects. Water users' districts included about 14,000 acres. Small individual farm projects accounted for approximately 50,000 acres. Many of these are regarded as inefficient and wasteful, with production representing only a small percentage of what could be secured under proper management. In addition, storage had been designed or constructed to take care of an additional 80,000 acres, making a total of 160,000 acres. Water storage, therefore, is fairly well advanced, when compared with water utilization and agricultural production.

THE focal point of all this expenditure of time and money by governments is efficient land use. To the extent that this can be achieved, it means stability and an added measure of security for those who live in the drought area, through increased economical production. It means adjustment of cropping practices and lines of production to those most suited to the area. The emphasis placed by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture on forage crop production and livestock, and the use of irrigation water to guarantee winter feed supply, would seem to suggest a sound long-time program.

As in all matters relating to agriculture, the farmer occupies the crucial position. He is the actual water user, the person who determines what crops or livestock will be produced on a given acreage, and how the soil will be managed. He is the individual who must control soil erosion, either by wind or water, if it is to be controlled. He alone can determine whether his share of the limited water available for better farm living is to be used economically, or wasted. He alone will decide whether gullies are to be seeded down; whether summerfallows are to be well managed so as to store an additional four or five inches of needed moisture; and whether tree planting is to be used to conserve for farm production an estimated 30 per cent of moisture which would otherwise be lost.

Where water is scarce, it is the part of prudence and wisdom to husband it. Without water, there would be no farm production of any kind. The more limited the supply, the greater the need for "stretching" the limited quantity, and using it over and over again, if possible. Waste hits directly at standards of living, and at municipal services, health and education. The elimination of waste requires both individual and collective effort.



Canvas dams effectively raise water in irrigation ditches for gravity irrigation of adjacent fields.



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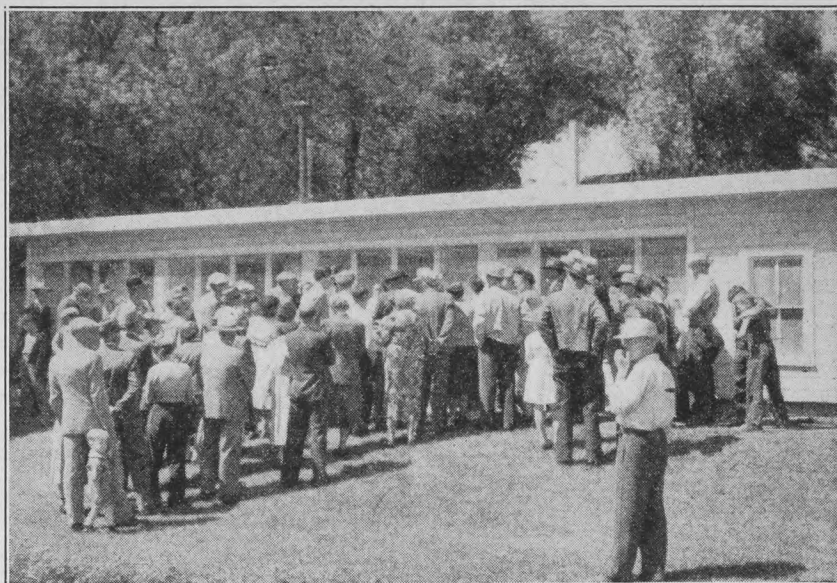
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POULTRY



Brooding methods under discussion at the Brandon Experimental Farm poultry field day. [Guide photo]

Field Day at Brandon

An interested audience at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., is brought up to date on poultry marketing and production problems

EXPERIMENTS conducted by Frank Graves, assistant, animal husbandry, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, revealed that the use of frozen wheat as a poultry feed is a satisfactory practice. At the Farm, frosted wheat was used in a 65 per cent wheat, chick-starter ration. This wheat weighed 45 pounds to the bushel, and was compared for feeding value with a mash in which good quality wheat weighing 62 pounds to the bushel was used. The birds gained a little more weight in a six-week period when fed the better quality wheat, but the difference was sufficiently small that on a cost basis it would be more economical to feed the frosted grain.

A. F. Darnell, Production Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba, reported that egg production in the province is running about 15 per cent below last year. There were almost 52,000 cases of eggs stored in Manitoba up to the end of May, 1950. This is almost double the figure for the corresponding period of 1951, and tends to indicate that there may be a shortage of eggs in the fall when this supply is ordinarily taken out of storage. Also, there were only 2,000,000 pounds of frozen egg products at the same date this year, compared with 9,000,000 pounds at a similar date last year.

One result of this was that the breaking egg trades have had to turn to outside countries for supplies. Up to the end of May, 6,500 30-dozen cases had come into Winnipeg from the United States. "I expect the movement in June will be greater than in May," said Mr. Darnell.

Poultry meats, also, were in short supply. Stocks were below last year in all classes, with the possible exception of geese. Consumption in Manitoba is at a higher level than ever before.

Hatching eggs have been scarce. Hatchings increased 20 per cent over last year, and it strained the supply of hatching eggs to meet this increased demand. The shortage of turkey eggs was acute, and hatchings of turkey

poults will show a decline of 20 per cent when compared with 1950.

A new egg grade—Grade A Extra Large—will include eggs weighing 27 ounces per dozen and over. The weight requirement for Grade A Medium has been reduced from 22 ounces a dozen to 21 ounces. It is expected that this will help to sell some of the smaller eggs that formerly graded pullet. Some small blood spots are to be allowed into Grade C. Most of these eggs are used for baking and processing, and it is felt that small blood spots will be no deterrent to the prospective purchaser. The fat requirement for Grade A birds has also been reduced.

GEORGE HODGSON, Professor of poultry husbandry, University of Manitoba, reported on experimental work conducted at the University during the past winter on the brooding of chicks. In brooding chicks in cold weather it is ordinarily thought that the room temperature should be held at 70 degrees, with a temperature at the edge of the hover of 95 degrees. He divided 200 chicks into four equal lots at the end of February. Two lots were placed in heated brooder houses, held at 62 degrees F., one lot under ordinary 60-watt bulbs, and the other under infrared lamps. The other two lots were placed in unheated brooder houses outdoors, one lot brooded under ordinary bulbs and the other under infrared. Mortality was low in both groups in the heated brooder house, and the weight of birds and feed consumption up to six weeks of age was comparable.

There was a six per cent mortality in the birds in the unheated brooder house under infrared lights, and 15 per cent under the ordinary 60-watt bulbs. The body weight was slightly greater under the infrared lamps, and the feed consumption slightly less.

"We do not advocate anyone trying such a severe experiment on their own farms," advised Professor Hodgson. "The experimental work is still quite incomplete, though I do feel that the system holds out some hope of proving to be of value."

D. C. Foster, Poultry Specialist, Extension Service, Manitoba Depart-

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2-3-4 WEEKS OLD
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high. Don't miss out, order chicks now. We can
ship promptly all popular breeds, nonsexed, pul-
lets or cockerels. Also Turkey Poults. Older Pullets.
Free Catalogue.

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from sonora wheat dust—tried every-
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my name if you want to. Thanks for
the relief."

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Moone's Emerald Oil—stainless—
greaseless—is highly concentrated and
a small bottle lasts a long time. At drug
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ment of Agriculture, urged the breed-
ers in attendance to observe careful
management practices, and not to re-
duce their poultry flocks. He suggested
that there might be a very good case
for increasing the number of turkeys
on farms. At one time there were
three-quarters of a million turkeys on
Manitoba farms, and now, in spite of
a good market, there are many less.

Newcastle Marches On

IT was recently reported by Dr. T.
Childs, Veterinary Director Gen-
eral of Canada, that more than
\$40,000 compensation was paid for
poultry destroyed during the week
ending June 2, under the flock slaugh-
ter program of the Health of Animals
Branch, for the eradication of New-
castle disease. The largest amount was
paid in Ontario, where \$23,952 was
paid for 53,924 birds and 29,280 eggs
destroyed. Compensation was paid for
seven flocks destroyed in British Col-
umbia, 11 in Saskatchewan and five
in Manitoba. No new cases were dis-
covered in Alberta, and there has, as
yet, been no evidence of the disease
in the Maritimes or Quebec.

An infected hatchery was given as
the source of infection in Ontario.
The infection in Saskatchewan is
traced to an infected hatchery in
British Columbia.

Speaking at a poultry rally at the
Experimental Farm, Brandon, Mani-
toba, Dr. Higginson of the Health of
Animals Branch pointed out that New-
castle disease is hard to diagnose. In
chicks he advised that the disease
should be suspected if the young birds
become sick in groups of 15 to 20,
and losses are heavy. After the dis-
ease has progressed the birds will be
observed standing with their mouths
open and sneezing frequently. When
they put their head back after drink-
ing they may fall over.

In the laying flock, egg production
will drop almost immediately to ten
per cent of normal. Eggs will be
aborted and will be found on the
floor of the laying house, often minus
shells, and sometimes even without a
membrane.

A full-blown outbreak is not antici-
pated. The 14 flocks infected in Mani-
toba were all diseased from imported
chicks, and control is well in hand.
Dr. Higginson did, however, urge all
breeders to report any suspected out-
break to the nearest representative of
the Health of Animals Branch.

Vaccination against the disease is
now being used in a limited way in
British Columbia. The Doyle Wright
vaccine, developed in England, was
found successful in giving immunity
in experimental work, and was then
used in a more general way. However,
there were 17 outbreaks in 260 flocks
vaccinated, soon after they were
treated, and the vaccine was generally
blamed. The vaccine that is now being
used has given a tight and solid
immunity up to 12 months. This
vaccine is in short supply, and its
wholesale use is not being encouraged.

Speaking in the House of Com-
mons, Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner
recently revealed that total compen-
sation paid for infected flocks last year
amounted to no less than \$865,640.
Nearly \$843,000 of this was paid
in British Columbia. An amount of
\$250,000 has been provided for era-
dication and control work in British
Columbia for this year.


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THE WHEAT PROVINCE

Newcomers to Saskatchewan may think of it as only "The
Wheat Province," but that's before they discover the
SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN. Then they
know that this is also the province with Canada's first
government-operated Hospitalization Plan.

HERE'S HOW THE S.H.S.P. AFFECTS NEW RESIDENTS!

1. When do you become liable for tax?

You become liable for the hospitalization tax on the first
day of the seventh calendar month following your entry
into the province.

2. When should you pay the tax?

Before the first day of the seventh calendar month follow-
ing your entry into the province. Coverage for hospital bills
will then be provided by the Plan as from the first day of
the seventh calendar month after your arrival.

But if you pay your tax late, benefits will not commence
until one month from the date of payment.

3. How much is the tax?

The regular yearly rate is \$10 for adults and \$5 for each
dependent under 18 years. The maximum tax is \$30 for
any taxpayer, his spouse, dependents under 18 years, de-
pendents between 18 and 21 attending educational institu-
tions, and incapacitated children over 18 years.

4. Where do you pay the tax?

You pay the tax at the local collection office of the city,
town, village, rural municipality or local improvement dis-
trict in which you live.

Protect the welfare of your family
BY PAYING YOUR TAX!

SHSP 51.6
**SASKATCHEWAN
HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN**

THE CASE FOR THE Western Wheat Producer

United Grain Growers Limited is publishing this statement in newspapers across Canada in the interests of western wheat producers. The statement will be issued in pamphlet form for wide distribution.

The western grain producer has been the target for unfair criticism.

Serious misunderstanding prevails in many places in Canada with respect to the recent sixty-five million dollar payment on wheat. Such misunderstanding is dangerous to our country's welfare. Wheat formed the basis for much of Canada's development. It is still a vital part of our national economy.

In justice to the western grain grower, and as a national service, the following facts are presented to support his claim that to a much greater extent than other interests he, the producer, contributed both toward keeping down the cost of living in Canada and providing cheap food for Britain. A much larger payment than was made would have been necessary to offset that undue contribution.

I

The Price of Flour Fixed on Basis of Depression Prices of Wheat

Following the outbreak of war in 1939, prices of other commodities rose so sharply that by 1941 price controls became necessary. Wheat prices had made no such advance but remained at depression levels. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board in October, 1941, fixed the price of flour on the basis of wheat still at a depression price of 77½ cents, and maintained that fixed price for seven years.

Due to large supplies and early war dislocation of export markets wheat remained at depression levels until 1943. Until that time the producer made possible cheap flour to consumers by supplying wheat at distress market levels out of all relation to prices of other commodities.

After wheat did advance in price in 1943, the Government made up any difference over 77½ cents by subsidies to millers. Consumers continued to enjoy cheap bread. Subsidies so paid by the Government amounted to nearly one hundred million dollars. *No one has suggested that those subsidies constituted a handout to consumers.*

II

When Wheat Prices Started to Advance the Government Closed the Market

For ten long years producers had suffered from very depressed wheat prices. They expected compensation when prices should advance.

In 1943, due to wartime demands, the price of wheat started to rise and advanced rapidly. That

advance threatened to impose large costs upon the Treasury, both for flour subsidies and for wheat, which the Government had undertaken to supply to Great Britain and allied countries under Mutual Aid.

When the price approached \$1.25 per bushel in September of that year the Government closed the market, made it compulsory to market all wheat through the Wheat Board and on September 23rd, expropriated all wheat in commercial position—about 300 million bushels—at approximately \$1.25 per bushel. Much of this wheat was still owned by producers.

That expropriation insured the Government a large supply of wheat for Mutual Aid at low costs in relation to advancing world prices. Savings thus made accrued to taxpayers.

III

Domestic Price Fixed at \$1.25 per Bushel

With the closing of the market the Government fixed the price of wheat for domestic sale at \$1.25 per bushel, and continued it on that basis for nearly four years.

This insured the Treasury against further increased subsidies to maintain flour at a fixed price.

The western producer did not complain of that price level, which no doubt was intended to be reasonably related to other fixed prices which had prevailed for two years. But he now points out that if it *was* so, the *difference* between that level and the much lower prices at which he had been selling wheat, during most of those two years, is the measure of his contribution toward cheap food in those years.

IV

When Mutual Aid Ceased, Export Ceiling Placed on Wheat

Mutual Aid ceased in 1945, after the Government had paid advanced prices for some wheat supplies. Then for one year an export ceiling of \$1.55 was placed on wheat. No other export commodity was made subject to export price ceilings. This ceiling on wheat meant large savings to the Government in financial assistance to Great Britain and allied countries. It was also regarded as an anti-inflationary measure. *Without it producers could have received more for export wheat.*

V

Loss Under Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Contract Generally Conceded

In 1946 Canada contracted to sell to Great Britain 600 million bushels of wheat over a period of four years. Notwithstanding higher prices then prevailing, a price of \$1.55 per bushel was set for 320 million bushels in the first two years. That proved very low on any reasonable basis of comparison with world prices.

From the beginning of the contract producers were encouraged to believe that a substantial adjusting payment would be made to bring the contract price to a more reasonable level having regard to prices generally prevailing elsewhere. On more than one occasion public statements by responsible persons confirmed this belief.

The Government of Canada realized the justice of the producers' claim and finally made a payment equivalent to 20 cents per bushel for the wheat sold during the first two years. That was no political handout. It was an act of good faith. *But it is generally conceded today that the amount paid fell far short of the loss sustained by Canadian farmers in supplying cheap wheat to Great Britain.*

VI

Domestic Price Lags Behind Prices Fixed by British Contract

Although other price controls were relaxed in 1946, and although \$1.55 was the price then fixed

as the minimum for two years to be paid by Great Britain for Canadian wheat, it was not until six months later, in February, 1947, that the domestic price was raised from \$1.25 to \$1.55 per bushel. For that period the price received on the domestic market was at least 30 cents per bushel too low *without taking into account that the level of \$1.55 was in itself too low, as is now recognized.*

Again the producers made a substantial contribution toward cheap food for Canadian consumers.

VII

Wheat Producers in the United States Were Differently Treated

In Canada wheat producers have had to carry an undue burden of national price control policies and policies of mutual and financial aid abroad. There has been no such burden on producers in the United States. They were guaranteed a price for wheat based on parity and have usually been able to sell at a higher market price.

The United States as a whole has carried any burden in respect of wheat exported free or at reduced prices to meet international undertakings. For such wheat the U.S. Government has paid the full market price.

VIII

Wheat Prices Still Controlled

Long after other price controls have ended that on wheat still continues. On August 1st, 1948, control by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of flour on the basis of 77½ cents per bushel for wheat came to an end. At that time the domestic price of wheat went to \$2.00 per bushel. But a subsidy of 45 cents per bushel continued until March, 1949, and insured flour to consumers on the basis of \$1.55 wheat. Flour has since been sold on the basis of continuously controlled wheat prices.

Wheat, alone still under control, has had no inflationary price rise. Producers get less for it than in August, nineteen forty-eight.

This statement, not published in any spirit of criticism of Governmental policy, is designed to promote a better understanding of the part played by western grain producers in relation to price controls at home and sales abroad since the outbreak of the last war.

In spite of the recent sixty-five million dollar payment there has been a substantial net profit to taxpayers. There have been large savings to flour consumers. There has been a corresponding loss to wheat producers.

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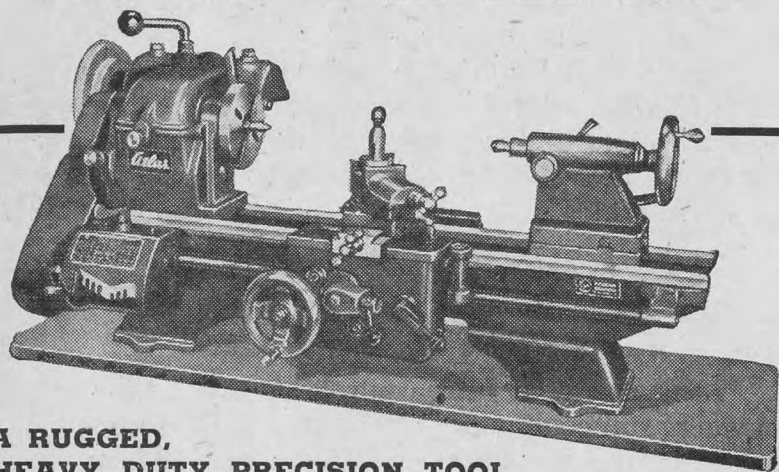
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FOR PRODUCTION, TOOL ROOM, MAINTENANCE,
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SPECIFICATIONS

CAPACITY:—Swing: 12 3/4" over bed; 12 1/4" over saddle wings 7 1/2" over saddle. 24"-36"-48" between centers.

BED: 7 3/4" wide, 5 1/2" deep. Two vee, two flat ways and underside of bed are precision-ground.

THREAD RANGE: 48 selections. 4 to 224 Standard, right or left.

SPINDLE SPEEDS:—Direct 265, 440, 715, 850, 1400, 2270 R.P.M. Backgeared: 43, 73, 120, 140, 235, 380 R.P.M.

MOTOR RECOMMENDED: 1/2 or 3/4 H.P., 1725 R.P.M.

COUNTERSHAFT DRIVE: Built-in. Has ball bearing equipped shaft; clutch and brake. 5/8" wide V-belts. 3-step drive pulley, 2-step motor pulley.

The bed is thick-walled semi-steel grey-iron, 7 3/8" wide and 5 1/8" deep.

- AUTOMATIC APRON
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- TIMKEN EQUIPPED SPINDLE
- CLUTCH AND BRAKE EQUIPPED COUNTERSHAFT
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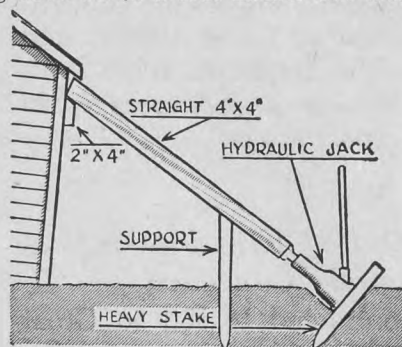
TO _____
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Workshop in July

Outdoor ideas that will be helpful here and there on the farm

Out-of-Plumb Buildings

Small buildings sometimes settle or go out of plumb for various reasons, but can be straightened fairly easily. Secure a straight four-by-four-inch piece at least 12 feet long, or spike two straight two-by-fours one over the other. Next put one end of the four-by-four against a corner of the building as shown in the diagram, and dig a hole about ten inches deep in the ground about a foot farther out than



the other end of the four-by-four. Then drive a heavy peg into the ground to provide a solid rest for the base of a jack. Put a heavy peg or stake into the ground four feet nearer the building than the jack, as a rest for the four-by-four. Place a hydraulic jack in position as shown and begin operating it. No boards need be loosened, but a few extra diagonal braces must be nailed to the studs before pressure is released. A short piece of two-by-four tacked to the corner board prevents the four-by-four from slipping down.—H.E.F.

Barn Cleaner

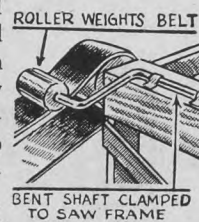
A handy rig for cleaning the barn and removing the manure, where there is no narrow gutter, is to use an old road scraper with three or four mower guards bolted on the edge of the scraper, so that the guards stick out in front. They make the scraper dig and it works fine.—A.W.

Restoring Rain Barrel

To salvage an oak rain barrel damaged by frost so that the end is bulged, take off the two bottom hoops, replace the end pieces as flat as possible, put the hoops back on, and pour a layer of roofing cement or tar over the inside of the barrel end. Refilling the barrel with cold water will help set the cement.—E.G.H.

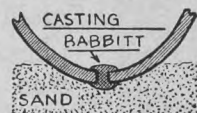
Buzz-Saw Belt Tightener

The diagram herewith shows how I made a very effective belt tightener for a buzz-saw from an old one-inch shaft. As indicated, the shaft was given two square bends, then a cotter key hole was drilled in each end and the longer section clamped to the saw frame. Then I fastened one or two pulleys from a discarded pump jack. As on any straight belt, the upper side should have the slack, and the tightener set fairly close to the driven pulley. The tightener should also rest on the belt when the latter is idling, as well as when the saw is operating. It may require an extra weight if the tightener pulley is small.—I.W.D.



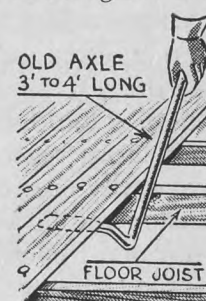
Holes Closed

Welding is better than babbiting for closing holes in castings, but where no welding equipment is available, babbiting may be used successfully for temporary repair. It is also quicker than other methods. One can use ordinary babbit, but lead or other metal having a low melting point is just as useful. Place the broken part in a box of sand as shown in the diagram, but clear the sand from the edge of the hole so the babbit can clamp around the hole securely and hold both sides. Be sure the sand is dry and the babbit is poured carefully. Some "temporary" jobs repaired in this way have lasted for 20 years.—W.F.S.



Wrecking Bar

The drawing shows a wrecking tool made for work in remodelling or tearing down old buildings, especially for removing ceiling, sheathing, flooring and other material where an ordinary wrecking bar is not very convenient.

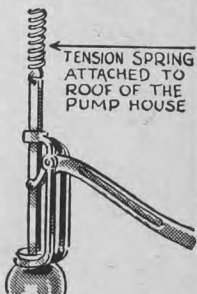


It was made from an old axle and I have made a lighter one for overhead work from the driveshaft of a light car. The handle is about 3 1/2 feet long, at the end of which is a three or four-inch right-angle bend to one side,

and a seven or eight-inch bend downward. The tip is flattened to a sharp edge so it can be driven into a joist. To get full advantage of the leverage in the long handle, the wrecker should be made of tool steel. To remove sheathing or flooring the short bend is dropped over the stud or joist, with the eight-inch part back of the sheathing. A pull on the handle easily loosens the boards. Less splitting will result from this tool than where an ordinary wrecking bar is used to pry across the studding.—I.W.D.

Makes Pumping Easier

Here is a device to make pumping easier from a deep well, and to allow the use of a smaller h.p. motor than would normally be required. It would also prove valuable for a relatively shallow well. Drill a five-sixteenth-inch hole through the top of the pump rod and fasten a tension spring of sufficient strength to just about take the weight of the rod. Fasten the other end of the spring to the roof of the pump house, with the rod at the top of the stroke. If there is no pump house, it will be necessary to build a bracket over the pump to hold the upper end of the spring solid. The spring will then take the weight of the rod and will mean that during pumping, it will lift most of this weight, and power will only be required to move the weight of the water.—M.J.





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9 ft. (13 teeth) \$404.00
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Complete with spear point shovels (12" duck foot shovels extra, each \$2.80).

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For pumping tires, etc. Model ACW (Portable) \$159.50
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Model "300" Portable. Welds all metals. Fully complete \$149.00

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25 ft. model — elevates over 18 feet \$265.00
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Less engine, tires, tubes. Extra large hopper \$24.00.
Power recommended: for 20 ft.—2 to 4 H.P. for 25 ft.—4 to 7 H.P.

• **SCOOP-A-SECOND PORTABLE ELEVATORS**
20 ft. model \$237.00
24 ft. model \$265.00
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Less engine, tires and tubes.

• **TRUCK TYPE LOADERS (Less P.T.O.)** \$179.50

• **NOBLE ALL STEEL SECTIONAL HARROW EVENER DRAWBAR**
Regular for 6 diamonds \$33.75
Regular for 8 diamonds \$41.00
Regular for 10 diamonds \$48.50
Heavy duty for 10 diamonds \$61.00
Heavy duty for 12 diamonds \$70.75
Reg. for 6 flexibles (5 ft. cut) \$42.50
Heavy duty for 7 flexibles (5 ft. cut) \$76.75
Heavy duty for 8 flexibles (5 ft. cut) \$83.25
For other sizes write for prices.

• **CLARK POWERBOLT GASOLINE ENGINES**
3 H.P. \$112.50
5 H.P. \$123.00
With farm certificate. Numerous other makes and models gasoline engines. Write for particulars.

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Model D10—for 10 diamond or 7 flexible sections. 37 foot spray coverage. P.T.O. drive \$390.50
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For engine drive add \$70.
Pneumatic or steel wheels also available.

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Model T (P.T.O. drive). 32 ft. spray coverage \$155.00
Model TT (model T plus trailer and tank) \$308.00
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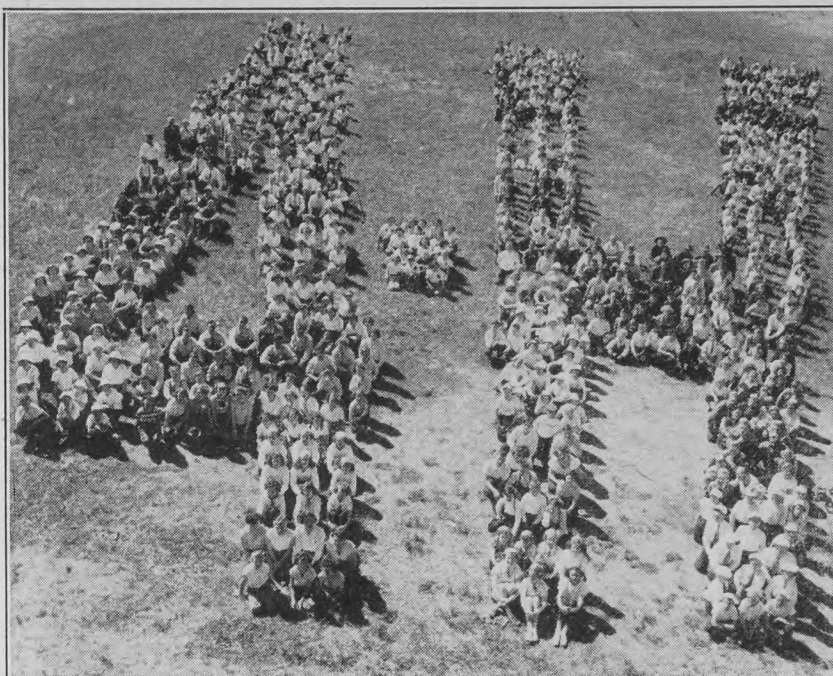
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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Mr. Cleverley climbed to the roof of a barn to shoot this impressive picture of 4-H members at Neepawa.

Manitoba's Monster Rally

A total of over 3,000 people attended the giant Neepawa-Minnedosa 4-H club rally recently held in Neepawa

THE 4-H club rally held at Neepawa, Manitoba, in early June was the largest rally ever held in the province. Over 900 club members took part in the program, and it was estimated that over 3,000 people were in attendance.

The program started at nine o'clock, with the taking of the picture shown above. Following this the group moved over to a large stadium and listened to eight-minute speeches given by Edythe Sumner, Mentmore, and Elaine Shuttleworth, Minnedosa. Both members spoke on an aspect of conservation. Following amateur musical contests the club contests were begun. Beef club members judged beef classes, tractor club members had a tractor driving competition, and other clubs had competitions suited to their particular activities.

A ball tournament was begun before lunch, and was continued throughout the day. The ball teams were chosen from club members, two or more clubs frequently going together to make up one team. The older club members were placed in senior teams and the younger in junior. Square dancing competitions went on through the afternoon, while the ball games were progressing. The 22 teams entered were cut down to four in the afternoon, and these four finalists battled it out to a finish after supper.

A wood-bucking contest was staged during the afternoon. There were classes for different ages of club boys, one class for club girls, and an open class for anyone that wished to participate. It was intended to have a further competition in the evening, but all contestants were too tired to buck any more logs!

The displays were a sight to behold. There were approximately 25 clothing displays, and large numbers from the tractor, grain, swine, beef, poultry, garden and other clubs.

After supper there was a parade of about 50 clubs, ranging in membership from 40 to five. All paraded in two's to the music of the Neepawa Lions Band, from downtown to the

fairground, and on into the stadium. The evening program which followed was a carryover from the afternoon. Added to it, however, was a tumbling act put on by the Neepawa Boy Scouts, and music from attendant bands. The three drum majorettes were very popular.

There was also a fashion parade. The top girl had been chosen from each of the clothing clubs, and each was given marks for the work she had done during the year. The girls modeled the clothes they had made.

A Timely Lesson

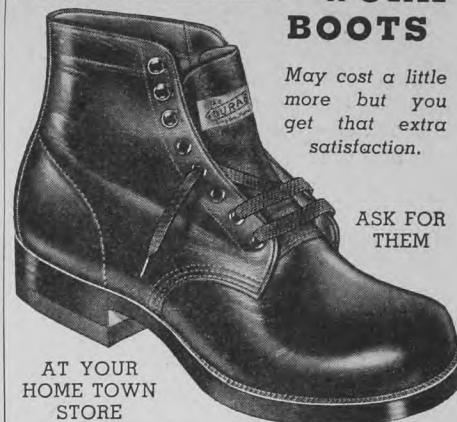
PUBLICITY is of great value to the agricultural industry. This opinion was expressed by Jack McPherson, director of publicity, Ontario Department of Agriculture. He was speaking at a meeting of the Charlottetown Junior Farmers, recently held at Green Valley, Ontario.

"There is danger that the sheer weight of publicity from other industries will completely obscure the problems of agriculture," said Mr. McPherson. "Farmers are prone to forget the value of publicity, but they cannot afford not to spend the necessary time and effort on it."

He pointed out that young people have a big job to do, and one that requires effective publicity. "If there is a young farmer in your community who does not belong to your club, someone has fallen down on his public relations job," stated Mr. McPherson. He defined publicity and public relations fundamentally as making facts known to the public.

He believed that all that is needed to give good publicity to most junior work is time and a little effort. Newspapers and radio stations are anxious to publicize happenings in their communities, but they must be given the facts before they can do anything. "Too often, meetings and decisions of farm groups are treated as top military secrets, and yet editors are blamed if they fail to give a full report on them," concluded the speaker.

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A Wildwood Tale

Continued from page 10

stronger, was growing, and developing an air of naive intelligence. If she had not seen an enemy coming from under the old pine stump the doe would now have left her baby, and have gone to the lush savannas and the misty green watercourses to feed. But she would not leave him near the den of a diamondback. It was not that this dreaded serpent would deliberately attack the fawn. But he might be attracted by its odor; the monster might approach; the fawn, in moving from him might touch or alarm him. Then he would strike. Perhaps the mother did not think of all that. Perhaps she knew only that the diamondback means death, and that she must get her baby out of danger.

Standing up, she gently nuzzled the fawn until he swayingly took his feet. Then with her black nose she pushed him forward slowly, step by step. Sometimes she would go a little way ahead to make certain all was well; then she would coax him forward through the grass and ferns.

When they reached a dense clump of gallberries on the edge of a savanna, she let him lie down. They had come a safe distance. She tucked him into his wildwood cradle. And the fawn slept; that is, as much as a deer ever really sleeps—more daydreaming than slumber, drowsing and blinking, relaxing and resting. It is perhaps worth noticing that all herbivorous creatures sleep lightly, whereas the carnivora slumber profoundly.

The doe, satisfied now that her baby was safe and happy, stole swiftly away from him and began to feed on the tender grass of the savanna. At any other time of the year she would not have fed until twilight, then on through the night; but now, partly because the woods were thick with greenery, and chiefly because her baby had to have his milk regularly, she ventured abroad in the daylight, in the retired security of the wild forest. She knew her fawn would not stir from where she had left him; and there was now no danger near.

Especially did she feel safe from men; they rarely came into the spring-time and summer woods. Not until the beginning of autumn would the forest be clamorous with their shouting, the blare of their guns, and with the tumult of hounds and horns. But men, she knew, were strange creatures, of uncertain habits and disconcerting irregularity of behavior, and sometimes they appeared when they were least expected.

"MAISIE, if there is going to be preaching on Sunday, we ought to have some flowers for the church and our own ain't nothin'! Where did you find those white lilies last year? Maybe you might find some more. But if you go a-lookin' for 'em, you must watch out for snakes. A day like this will bring the rattlers outen their dens. I would like to go with you, but I can't go into the woods like I used to."

Maybelle Mayhew regarded her daughter, tall and slender and boyish at 16 years of age. She was beautiful to an unusual degree, blooming like

a wildflower in her pineland home.

"I know where them flowers is," said Maisie, in a voice that had bird notes in it. "I just go down the road a piece; then I cross Montgomery Branch as you are headin' for Boggy Bay, where we used to pick all them highbush huckleberries. There's lots of lilies there, and they would sure look pretty in the church Sunday."

"Well, child, be careful. Take a stick with you and beat on the bushes ahead of you as you go along. That's the best way to tell if a snake is there. And keep on the path if you can. And don't be too long—a-waitin' to look at a lot of other flowers and at birds' nests same as you allus do."

Bareheaded and barelegged, Maisie ran across the sandy yard of her home, and out into the woodland road that passed the Mayhew farm. She paused for a moment to break a chinaberry shoot. She would use this to investigate the snake situation. Then she sped on down the road, her feet making clear imprints in the damp sand.

Having a woodsman's uncanny sense of direction, from the road she presently turned into a dim game trail, just a narrow path strewn with pine needles, and overhung by a careless disarray of little bushes, huckleberries, gallberries, and tiny sweet bays, now in bloom, their snowy chalice gleaming. Maisie tapped the bushes ahead with her stick. Once she heard it give a strange klink, and then she laughed to see the glossy back of a land terrapin. Once something scuttled away at lightning speed, and she heard it run up a pine. She knew it was a wild skink, a lizard of gaudy,

almost poisonous, colors, and gifted with truly amazing speed.

Into the hushed and fragrant twilight she went, into the dimness and the dewiness of the Montgomery Branch, where wampees shed the water like quicksilver, and where grew fan palmettoes and great purple flags. Wading the stream, she started suddenly when a patriarch bullfrog plunged from the grassy bank into his favorite pool.

From the cool shadows of the watercourse Maisie climbed the low hill to the level pineland floor. She did not know it, but when she paused there, she was standing within 20 feet of the diamondback's den. But he lay hushed and hidden in his ashen coil, and she tripped gaily onward toward the savanna. The white wood lilies always grew in a damp place, and this was the place she had found them the year before.

"THOSE same ones will be blooming again this year," she said. "They don't seem to mind if I take their flowers. They just keep blooming away. I wish I could be like a wood lily," she went on idly to herself—"always pretty and white and clean."

Searching the pathway ahead with wary eyes, she came to a heavy clump of gallberries, and struck it sharply with her stick. Then she thrust it into the green privacy of the shadows.

Something stirred there; and Maisie, whose eyes were as keen as those of any other wild thing, saw a black shape, not much bigger than a coiled rattler.

"Laws-a-massy!" she exclaimed.



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"Now ain't that som'thin'! And I nigl. stepped on him. I hain't never seen one so black before!"

With the end of the stick she separated thick, low branches. The sunlight flooded through the aperture, and there before her wondering eyes lay the tiny black fawn.

"Great Christmas!" she exclaimed. "Hit's a baby deer, and he's as black as the inside of a chimbley! How come he here?" she asked herself. "I wonder where his ma is. His pa, he don't ever mind him; but his ma, she ought to be about. And she might fight me on occasion of him."

Maisie could hardly take her eyes off this dusky woodland elf. When she did look up, there was the doe, only a few yards away; and it was amazing what emotions her mien and her attitude expressed; dread, courage, anger, terror for herself and her baby, boundless affection for her little black fawn, and what looked to Maisie like a pathetic appeal from one woman to another.



"Some guys commercialize on everything!"

"Don't you mind me," Maisie said to her gently. "I wouldn't hurt your baby. . . . But ain't it funny," she added to herself, "that he's black all over? He hain't got nary a spot. Iffen you ask me that is something I never hoped to see."

THE doe kept stepping nearer, hesitatingly, menacingly. The scent of man was of all scents the most dreaded, much more than that of a deer hound, an alligator, or a rattlesnake. A doe will not actually fight a human being in defence of her young; the most she will do is to come near, perhaps to feign to threaten, and certainly to look imploringly at the intruder.

"I wish he was mine," said Maisie. "I sure would like to carry him home. But the doe, she wouldn't have no more this year, because deer have a baby only once a year. And she would grieve mighty hard if I took this one. My, but he do look cuddly and cute!"

She had almost forgotten about the lilies. Softly now she stepped away from the doe and the fawn. As soon as she had gone a few yards to the green savanna, the wild mother stole up to her black elf, carefully investigating him to make sure he was safe.

Maisie found her lilies; and with a bouquet as large as she could carry, she set out to return home. But she made a wide circuit about the doe and fawn.

"I know just how she feels" she kept saying to herself. "I'd feel that way if I had a little youngun, and me

scared it might come to some hurt. Won't Rodney be surprised when I tell him! And I guess he'll tease me and say it ain't so, same as he allus does. Maybe I won't tell him at all," she reasoned with girlish craft. "As sure as I do, he'll be for hunting him. A little black deer! Rodney won't believe it. He'll be for saying I saw a coon or a cooter, I know him."

When she came to the open road, she dropped her stick. "I don't mind snakes when I can see 'em plain like and open. It's steppin' on 'em unbeknown that I don't hanker after."

Soon she was within sight of the clearing in the pinelands that was the home of the Mayhews. She saw her father plowing in the cornfield, her mother sitting on the porch where she had left her. Standing near her in the yard was a third figure. Maisie's eyes brightened at the sight of him.

"Hit's Rod," she said, and instinctively she touched her hair with her free hand and smoothed down her dress. "Shall I tell him or no?"

As she came up to the gate, looking at her flushed, excited face, Rodney Magwood, a lean young giant, black-browed and handsome in a backwoods way, said in his drawling, bantering fashion:

"You seed more than flowers where you been. Is you been findin' bird nests again?"

Maisie gave the lilies to her mother. Then she took a womanly moment to compose herself.

"Rod Magwood," she said gravely, "what I seed you ain't never seed before."

Rodney laughed. "Maisie, you see plenty I don't see, and you see plenty what ain't here to see."

"Alright, then," said Maisie, sitting down on the top step, "I won't maybe tell you; but and iffen I tole you, you'd be s'prised."

"Uh-huh," Rodney grunted indulgently.

"What did you see, child?" asked her mother.

"A black deer," Maisie announced boldly.

Rodney threw back his head and laughed loudly. Then as suddenly he became silent and thoughtful.

"Look here, Maze," he said, "is you sure it warn't one of them wild black hogs out of the Big Ocean Bay, or maybe a b'ar from outen Hellhole Swamp? They git over this a-way every so and again."

"It war a baby deer, and as black as your houn' dog, Bugle; and you know that houn' ain't nothin' but black, same as midnight."

"War you close to him—a little fawn?"

"I war up on him, and his ma, she war right there lookin' at me. I was right sorry for her, she war that worried."

"Did they run from you?"

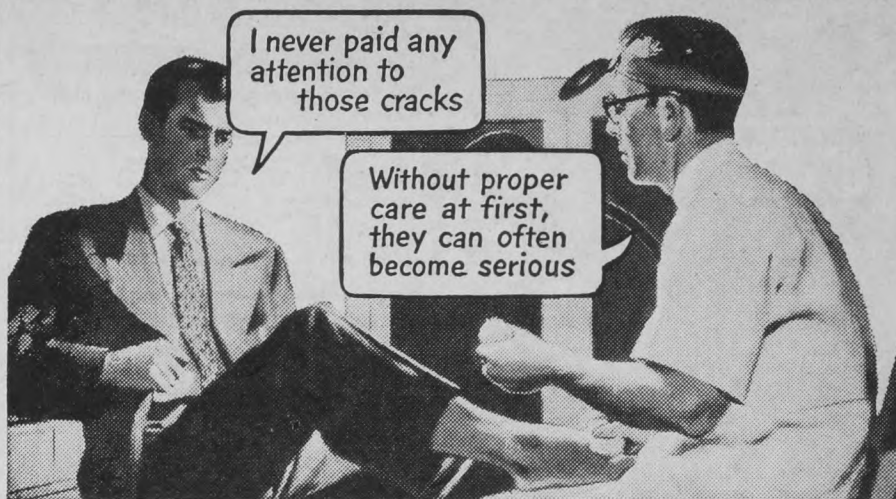
"He couldn't, and she wouldn't. He is little and weak but awful purty."

"Do tell," muttered Maisie's mother.

"I do remember," Rodney said, "come to think about it, Ned Parler, he tole me he seed a black buck oncet. And he didn't shoot at him. It was a thick place and he thought it was an Angus steer what had got away from some place. But when it hit the hill, he saw the horns, and it was a deer."

His tone was changed. People of the back country of the pinelands are superstitious.

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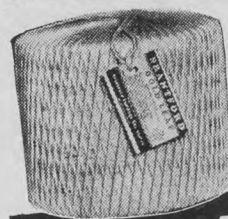
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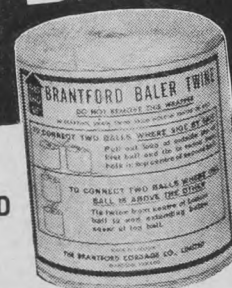
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"Do you all reckon hit could mean anything—Maisie seein' that black deer, and the moon comin' full to-night? You know the likes of such things are sometimes tokens."

The mother looked at her only daughter with a light of strange fear in her deep-set eyes.

"Like as not it was just a plain deer what Maisie thought was black. Yet I seed a white one oncet."

Both Rod and Maisie remembered also; for it was hardly a month after she had seen the albino buck that her only son had died.

"I hope this one is a buck," said Rodney. "I sure would like to kill him when his horns get growed."

"I hopes you never see him," said Maisie with a maternal protective instinct. "Maybe," she added with a child's strange cunning, "maybe he is a token, and then it would be bad luck to kill him. He might bring us all bad luck, Rod, if we trouble him. The likes of him should be let alone."

"Child, how you talk!" said her mother. Rodney laughed softly, but there was a faint uneasiness in his merriment. Although he could not have defined it, he had a premonition of danger, all the more disturbing because it was vague.

EIGHT years had passed since that sunny April day when Maisie Mayhew had come upon little Black Roland. Time had brought its changes. Maisie and Rod Magwood had now been married five years; they had their little home in the wilderness, and two babies had been born to them, little Rodney and Lucy.

As for Black Roland, he was now a huge, 12-point stag, hero of many an adventure. So hard had he been hunted by the Nimrods of the backwoods that he had crossed the Santee River and for more than three years had lived in the moldering solitude of a huge swamp in the heart of the wilderness.

He lived on Mound Ridge, which is near the western end of the great Santee Delta in coastal Carolina, a place probably as primeval as any left in North America. Magwood did not live on the Ridge, but he spent much time there, his chief reason being Black Roland. With ordinary whitetail bucks he had an intimate and life-long acquaintance; but this deer was unlike any he had ever seen.

Roland was so very different that the first time Rodney saw him the backwoods hunter was not sure what the creature might be. For this great swamp stag was coal black. It was not only his color that made him remarkable, but he carried a rack of palmated antlers that Magwood knew to be a record, even for that famous deer country. And they were as black as Roland's glistening hide.

For three seasons Rodney had followed him; each season he had seen the buck; once he had picked up one of his dropped antlers. But the hunter's chance to kill this wary swamp king did not come until the time of the great flood. Those wild waters which were to inundate hundreds of thousands of acres of land began to rise during the first days of the week before Christmas.

For several days Rodney, whose little home was over in the Cedar Hill country on the mainland west of the river, had been reading in the daily paper of the coming of big water. As



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SEE PAGE 24

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it had a long way to come, nearly 300 miles, it took some days to reach his place.

When the swollen river strikes tide-water, the whole delta is deeply submerged—a region 16 miles long and from two to three miles wide; and at such a time all wild life in that vast wilderness of bog, marsh, and swamp has a precarious time. Deer and turkeys, snakes and alligators, rabbits and king rails, wild hogs and cattle—all gather on the high timbered ridges; and if these ridges are submerged, the refugees have to swim to safety elsewhere.

"Maisie," said Rod to his little blue-eyed wife that December morning, "the river is up, and I aim to go acrost to the Ridge. First thing you know, Christmas will be here, and we don't have no venison. I can't let that happen to us. I might even see that old black buck we call Roland. John Souther seen him last month. He thought he was a black steer! I know whereabouts he lives." He almost whispered, afraid of betraying the secret even to his wife.



"He said his first word—'Boo!'"

"Don't you take no chances in a freshet," cautioned Maisie. "Mound Ridge is a bad place, even without a big water. That's where you had trouble with that wounded buck—him what made me spend a week mendin' your clothes what he plum tore off. And that's where the Parler boy got struck with that big diamond-back rattlesnake what kilt him."

"You ought to see that buck what I mean," said Rodney, ignoring his wife's calling up, none too rosily, the reputation of Mound Ridge. "I've done seen all the big deer horns in this country, but none like his."

"Well, don't you take no chances with him, either. I don't trust no big wild thing, especially if he's got horns."

Rodney laughed at her fears.

"And what would you think of me if I stayed home because I was scared?"

Maisie smiled.

"We do need the venison," she confessed.

"I'll be home afore sundown," he said. "Don't you worry. Ain't nothin' on Mound Ridge worse than what I am."

Magwood's two hounds, Check and and Mate, howled dismally because he did not take them.

"I don't need you dogs," he drawled. "You ain't no 'count in a freshet. All you'd do would be to get drowned."

MAKING his way down to the river, Rod shivered and turned up his coat collar. It was a raw day, misty and close to freezing. The wind off the river was bleak. Coming to

his dugout cypress canoe, he got into the frail craft, laid his gun carefully beside him, steadied himself, and pushed off.

Now he could see the freshet waters creeping up, flooding the land. Soon he was on the great river itself, wide and stormy, rushing to the sea.

As the flood had already engulfed the vast delta lying between the North and South Santees, the whole expanse of wild water now before him was almost three miles wide. With stormy strength the huge tide rushed oceanward, bearing upon its tawny bosom rafts of dislodged sedge, swimming wild creatures, old logs, and tons of natural refuse. All about the hunter was an atmosphere of lonely danger.

"Maisie knowed when she tole me to be careful," he muttered. "This here river sure is gettin' wild. But it ain't so far to Mound Ridge," he comforted himself. "Right yonder at them tall pines on the delta—that's her. If ole Roland ain't already swum to the mainland, he'll have to be on the Ridge. He's a marsh deer; but you can't see no marsh now. He couldn't stay where he generally stays—less he's a submarine."

As he paddled, he noticed the many fugitives swimming by, heading for high ground: swamp rabbits, razorback hogs, a huge bull alligator that must have been washed out of hibernation; a burly wildcat, tawny as the flood itself, swimming for life; and once an otter, alone of all the wild things undismayed by the flood, heading gracefully upstream, as if the gloomy might of the down-rushing river were merely a challenge to his sporting instinct.

A hard paddle brought Magwood across the river, and he entered the comparatively hushed country of the drowned delta. All the wooded riverbanks were deeply submerged. The great marshes were covered, though here and there tall spears of yellow duck oaks showed. Out of a moss-shrouded cypress the hunter flushed an old wild gobbler. Huge and black, he beat his way powerfully across the stormy waters toward the mainland.

"If I don't kill a deer," Magwood said, "I might come on him yonder where he's goin'. Maisie would like him for Christmas dinner."

A mile away, across the comparatively open water of the inundated delta, towered the dark pines of Mound Ridge, the only dry place left in that exceedingly wet country. The intervening water was not nearly so rough as the river had been, but Rodney had his troubles: constantly he had to be on the lookout for half-submerged logs. A canoe such as his could easily be tipped over by the heavy momentum of these pieces of flotsam.

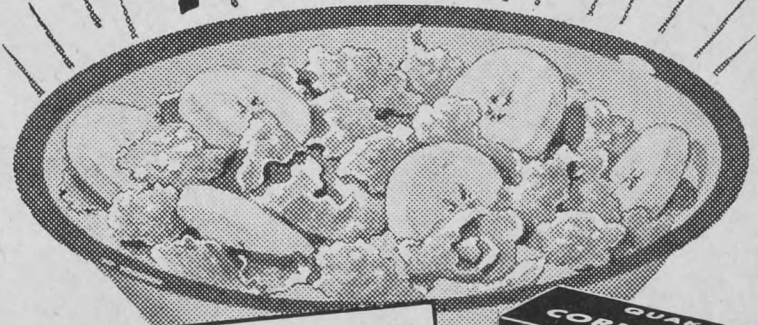
Before long he neared Mound Ridge, and when his paddle could touch bottom, he pushed his canoe very quietly up to the Ridge and ran her nose on shore. Sitting perfectly still, he scanned the land ahead of him. Fugitives great and small crowded it. He saw a wild cow; myriads of swamp rabbits; several razorbacks; king rails that kept stepping on and over cotton-mouth moccasins; he saw a doe and her twin yearling fawns.



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QUAKER

MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL!



Then, far on the western end, he saw a strange black shape, glistening in the sleety drizzle. He saw the turn of a regal head; he saw the noble antlers, faintly glinting. It was Black Roland!

"I got him at last," he whispered to himself. "If I work it the way I ought to work it, he ain't got no chanst to get away this time. Lawsy, can this boat carry him and me?"

SOUTHWARD the waters stretched 16 miles to the ocean; northward the country was widely flooded for an almost equal distance. Both to the east and to the west lay a mile and a half of open water. Rodney opened his gun; he carefully examined his shells. On the inside of his coat he wiped both his gun and his hands.

"This here," he said, "is one shot I mustn't miss. I got a chanst I have waited four years for. But I got to be careful. A deer is a deer. The old buck that gets away is generally the one you cornered. Sometimes he knows a trick worth two of any a man has."

"I know I can't walk up to him," he continued. "I must push up on this right hand side, and maybe get up to him that way. If he takes to the water, I got a boat. I done tole the boys I seed a black buck, and they laughed at me. Now I'm going to show 'em."

Very cautiously he pushed his canoe along the eastern side of the Ridge. Many of the fugitives moved ahead

of him, but some turned back. All seemed disinclined to take to the water. Familiar with the wild life of that country, Rodney marvelled at nothing but the great black stag, still standing warily on the far end of the Ridge. As he came near the doe and her fawns, they plunged in and struck eastward toward the faint outline of the distant mainland. He knew they would have no trouble reaching it; deer are lithe and powerful swimmers.

True to his buck nature, Black Roland carefully weighed his chances. In time of peril a doe and her young will go anywhere just to get out of trouble. But it is not so with a buck. He fixes a certain sanctuary in mind; and when he has made his decision, he heads for it with all speed.

Magwood remembered the time he had tried to get a Negro to drive a buck to him; instead, the buck, having another plan in mind, almost ran over and trampled the would-be driver. When Rodney had protested about the Negro's failure to carry the scheme through, the wise man said:

"Ain't you know a buck? He gwine where he gwine."

The wilderness hunter was now within very long gunshot of the black buck. Some deer, often shot at and long-experienced, seem to know what the vital distance is. Roland had seen the doe and fawns head eastward. He would go west. Almost deliberately, even while Magwood was beginning

to lay a strangely trembling hand on the grip of his gun, Roland waded out into the water, and in a moment was swimming evenly and strongly for the western mainland, a mile and a half distant. And he had to go on; for there was no place between the Ridge and the mainland where he could stop. For a short way, a deer can often distance a man in a boat; but in a light canoe, if the man is a good paddler, he can always overtake a swimming deer in a long pull.

AS soon as the black buck was in the water, Rodney threw off all reserve. Pushing and paddling desperately, he rounded the north end of the Ridge before Roland was out of sight. But the deer was some two hundred yards ahead, only his great antlers visible. Behind him the hunter settled down to grim effort; yet he could not paddle as if he were on open water. Roland was swimming through the flooded swamp; and both he and Magwood had to maneuver among the trees that stood in the water.

In this maneuvering, the buck had the advantage, since he merely had to swim through the best openings. If it had been a race over open water, there would have been no doubt of the outcome; but under these conditions the black stag had a chance. Rodney's main hope was to keep in sight and fairly near until they reached the clear water of the river.

Once when his canoe became momentarily wedged between two tupelo trees, Magwood stood up, gun in hand, to take a better look. There was Roland, 80 yards ahead. And far beyond the hunter could see a brightening of the dim swamp, and he knew it was the wide and open river.

Magwood now made his plan. "I'll follow him across the river, keeping up right closet; then I'll shoot him as soon as ever he touches the mainland. If I shoot him in the river, I couldn't manage him in this boat. He might get swept down and clear out to sea like that buck I shot in the river five years ago. The way he is swimming, he is coming ashore right by my landing. Maisie will be surprised when she sees what kind of buck I got this time."

The sweeping tide became swifter as it was less obstructed by trees; the light ahead increased; the river, tawny and wild, came within sight. Roland cleared the swamp a hundred yards ahead of the hunter; but soon Magwood had gained 50 yards, then 20 more. The deer was now at the hunter's mercy. Oblivious of the waves breaking into the canoe, of the driving sleet, the hunter concentrated on Black Roland, swimming valiantly just ahead, his mighty crown of antlers huge above the yellow flood.

"Ain't no deer like this been killed in this country since a hatchet was a hammer," muttered Rodney. He could count the points of the craggy antlers.

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He was sure there were 12, perhaps more.

"Maisie, she laughed when I told her about this buck; but she won't laugh when I get him home. And Check and Mate, their feelings is going to be hurt for not being in on a hunt like this."

The black stag and the man were now near the middle of the river; Magwood had paddled within a few yards of him, and was so intent on watching him that he was not watching anything else. This was a very deep and dangerous part of the river. The mainland lay 300 yards ahead, misty and wild. Both Black Roland and the man, hunted and hunter, longed to reach it.

"If nothin' happens," said Rodney, with melting sleet running off his cap and into his eyes, blurring his vision, "it will all be over in a few minutes."

But something did happen.

Swept from an ancient mooring by the mighty flood, a huge cypress, branches, monstrous bole, and scraggly clutching roots, all half submerged, swept down the middle of

In the countless ages during which that great river has rolled to the sea, no doubt many strange sights have been seen on its bosom; naked Indians, picturesque Spanish sailors, French Huguenot refugees, Negro slaves, Tarleton's men hunting vainly for Francis Marion in this gross wilderness. And many a strange scene of wild life this river must have witnessed; but perhaps no stranger sight than Rodney Magwood, the pineland hunter, minus his gun and canoe, riding toward the shore a great black stag he had set out to kill.

"The hide on the neck of a buck like this," thought Rodney, "is about as tough as a bull alligator's hide. I got a knife; but maybe a good knife ain't enough. Howsoever, it's all I got, and I'll give him what I has."

VALIANTLY but laboriously swimming with his heavy burden, Black Roland was now within 50 yards of the coveted shore. Just ahead of him, and leaning far over the water, was a huge holly tree, its leaves glistening and its scarlet berries gleaming



"Com'on Paw! Th' sun'll be up in a couple hours and you won't get your chores done before you start your day's work!"

the shrouded river. A massive root caught and partly turned the swimming deer. Another, lifting from the water as the tree rocked upward on the flood, caught the frail canoe, and over it went.

Magwood's gun shot downward to the bottom of the river. The canoe, half its side torn away, drifted swiftly off. Rodney, baffled, hemmed by the roots, turned and began to swim around the obstruction, clutching frantically for anything that was near. He saw something. Grimly he caught and hung on. For a moment he thought he had hold of the floating cypress. But, recovering from his shock, he was in for an almost equal one; he had Black Roland by the horns; but his position was precarious and awkward. He turned in the water, righting himself. He lay flat on the deer's back, both hands gripping the great bases of the buck's horns. And Black Roland was swimming for his life toward the mainland.

When he felt a little more sure of himself, Rodney let his left hand slip for a moment to his belt. His long-bladed hunting knife was still in its sheath.

"Ain't like I planned it," he muttered darkly, "but since my gun is gone, my knife will do."

in the sleety rain. The old buck saw a little strip of white sand beach just below the holly. There he could land.

Gripping Black Roland's left antler with his left hand, Rodney cautiously loosed the grip of his right hand; then he began to open and close it to get rid of the stiffness. He wiped the rain and water out of his eyes; then he softly reached round to his belt, got hold of the hilt of his knife, and drew the blade from its sheath.

As he brought the knife round on the right hand side, it gleamed dully under the water. Such a feat as he contemplated depended largely for its success on proper timing. It would not be long now—merely a matter of seconds. The man himself had been brought so near the shore he was practically safe; and Black Roland was closer to death than he had ever been in his life.

Curiously, for the first time, as the noble buck, blowing now from weariness, his splendid stamina nearly exhausted by his double effort of saving both himself and his enemy, Rodney saw Roland's left eye as the stag turned his head slightly; and the buck seemed to be glancing back at him.

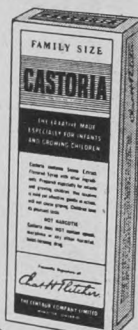
Beneath him Magwood could feel the heaving of the deer's flanks. With

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the extra weight of the man, and perhaps from fear of the burden he carried, he was having a real struggle to make the short distance.

Again Rodney saw that attentive black eye, wary, wild, pitiful . . . He thought of Maisie waiting for him, and little Rodney and Lucy. He even thought of his hounds, and of what a clamor they would set up if he could bring a buck like this home. He thought of the emptiness if he returned with nothing — with indeed less than nothing except the feeling that he had been merciful and generous.

Black Roland was very tired now. His feet were about to touch the sandy bottom of the river shore. As soon as he struck land, the deer, Rodney knew, would break out of the water and race away into the forest.

More slowly than he had drawn it forth, but with equal determination Magwood thrust the knife back into its sheath.

Black Roland's feet struck a sand bar. Rodney slid easily from his back, and as the great buck sprang forward, the hunter gave him a friendly slap.

"Go on, you old rascal," he said, "and don't you let me catch up on you no mo'."

As he waded slowly out of the water, Rodney stopped to break a bough of the brilliant holly; and this was all he carried homeward.

Hatless and without his gun, but with a strange new light in his eyes, Rodney Magwood appeared at his home.

"Why, Rod," said Maisie, as he handed her the holly, "you have been overboard. Where is your gun? I was afraid you might get into trouble. But nothin' matters so you got back safe. I got your hot coffee all ready."

Drying off before his open fire, Rodney told his wife and his two wide-eyed children the whole story.

"Now, whatever come over me to act like that?" he asked.

Maisie's eyes were bright. Pineland people are not demonstrative. But she came over to his chair and her hand stole to his shoulder.

"You done alright," she said. "I reckon he grewed from that same little black fawn I seed when you was a-courtin' me, Rod. I never did want him kilt. Some of the boys, they was a-huntin' this morning, and they brung us venison and a wild turkey . . ." Then her shy and loving heart spoke openly as she said, "Rod, ain't many hunters would have been man enough to do what you done."



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The Countrywoman

THE Ingebright School was giving a concert. Everybody from far and near came. As a matter of convenience, the program had started early and on time. One group from Fox Valley missed it, coming in just as the National Anthem was to be sung!

The latecomers were subjected to much good-natured ribbing, and consoled with "At least you came before The King." But the teacher, Mrs. Lucy Carpender, well knowing their disappointment, had most of the concert repeated. For those were the days when the Saskatchewan prairie people, so lonely and isolated, would go to all kinds of trouble to attend an evening's entertainment. To miss it would be tragedy.

After the concert was over, the women went into a huddle to discuss what could be done to break their isolation. Mrs. Carpender was taking one of the province's newspapers and had learned through the women's columns of the Regina Leader conducted by Irene Moore that Homemakers' Clubs were being organized in country districts. She suggested they organize one.

They did. The three districts of Ingebright, Tigh and Fox Valley managed to provide less than a dozen women for the club, and they called themselves the Wild Rose Homemakers.

That was in 1913. War came the next year, and the club carried on its war activities through the I.O.D.E. What it lacked in numbers it made up for in energy and good works. Only one of the original members, Mrs. K. B. Myrol, is left in that part of the country now. The story of the Wild Rose Homemakers is a little bit of southwestern Saskatchewan history never to be forgotten.

It isn't strange that the history of one of the first Homemakers' Clubs in this province should be so interwoven with the story of Lucy Carpender's pioneering in Saskatchewan. For Mrs. Carpender was an officer of the club until she left the district in 1922. She recalls that the Wild Rose Homemakers held their meetings in the members' homes. Some of the women came to them, driving oxen hitched to the lumber wagon.

Occasionally they held a public meeting at the Ingebright School. That was good strategy, for all the men in the district, particularly the bachelors, attended. When they saw how the club conducted its affairs, and learned of its objectives, they, too, became willing helpers.

BESIDES doing war work, by 1917 the club had initiated the hot noon lunch in the three local schools, Ingebright, Tigh and Fox Valley. The Homemakers purchased the stoves and all the lunch equipment for this project. These conveniences were also used for social affairs and because of them Tigh and Ingebright became community centers for that part of the country.

It was during this time that Mrs. Carpender wrote "reports" for Miss Irene Moore. "Once she asked me to write about the largest-hearted woman in the community," Mrs. Carpender remembers. "Well! If she had asked me to write about the largest woman that would have been easy. But the largest-hearted! So I just wrote about all the Wild Rose Homemakers. I brought each one of them in turn into the story. It was too hard to decide which one of them was the largest-hearted."

Mrs. Carpender doesn't explain how she managed to find time to write, with all her other duties as housewife, mother and teacher. But like most pioneer women she seems to have taken it all in her stride.

The Carpenders had come to Fox Valley district from Nebraska, where Mr. Carpender had ranched. He brought some of his ranch horses to Saskatchewan and sold them for high prices as there was a strong demand for horses at the time. He started a herd of cattle from the one cow and calf he had brought from Nebraska.

Like his wife, Mr. Carpender was public-spirited. At one time he was reeve of the municipality, and for years he was Justice of the Peace for Fox Valley. In spite of all the drawbacks of a country with low rainfall, Mr. Carpender liked it and never regretted his move to Saskatchewan. The Carpenders were neighborly and fitted into prairie com-

munity life with a will. They "cast their bread upon the water" and found it after many days.

In 1915—"the year of the good crop"—Mrs. Carpender fell seriously ill of an old complaint and went to Regina, where her sister lived, to be treated. "What did you do with your children?" we asked her, and she answered simply, "The nearest neighbor took the baby, George, and another neighbor took small Camie." Those large-hearted women again! And so it was the Carpenders found there is no better investment than neighborliness.

It was while Mrs. Carpender was in Regina that the Wild Rose Homemakers sent their delegate to the Homemakers' provincial convention in Saskatoon. The delegate was "the nearest neighbor," Mrs. Whittington. As Mrs. Carpender seemed to be recovering, she brought little George as far as Regina to his mother.

This month a guest contributor takes over our corner to tell a charming story, typical of early prairie life. It is the story of a woman who was a Wild Rose Homemaker

by ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

But while Mrs. Whittington was at convention, Mrs. Carpender had a relapse and was ordered to Rochester, Minnesota. Her sister, being a trained nurse, was to accompany her. So there was nothing to do but catch the neighbor on her way back to Fox Valley and get her to take George again. Mrs. Carpender's sister had never met Mrs. Whittington. All she knew was the day the train carrying the delegate would stop in Regina. So she bundled up the baby and took him to the station. Sure enough, Mrs. Whittington spied him, recognized him and took him home with her for another four months.

FINALLY recovered, Mrs. Carpender was back home again, meeting the day-to-day struggles of prairie farm life, but never too busy to give the Wild Rose Homemakers her help. The years moved on and Mrs. Carpender now says of them, "While they were hard, they held much of happiness." One great happiness was the end of the war and the return of "the boys." The Wild Rose Homemakers welcomed them home with a big picnic—all kinds of "eats" and a special drink concocted of "mostly

tea, with oranges, lemons and raspberry juice. We got the recipe out of a newspaper." The drink proved popular with the boys. They were most curious to learn how the ladies managed to produce an ice-cold drink out there on the sun-baked prairie. The secret was simple. They had cooled it in the ice cream freezers after the ice cream was all gone.

Even at the end of World War I, isolation was still very real for such districts as Ingebright, and was most acutely felt in times of illness. It was this old familiar tragedy that took the Carpenders from Ingebright. They lost their only son, little George, at the age of nine years. Then it was that the Carpenders experienced all the heartbreak that goes with living far from doctors and with inadequate means of transportation.

They staggered under the blow. "My husband used to sing a great deal, but after that happened, there were no more songs," Mrs. Carpender told us sadly. She herself was unable to continue with her club work. "I just couldn't," she said. "Then we felt we were too far from doctors, so we moved nearer Maple Creek. Our little girls could go to school there."

It was after they had settled on a farm near Maple Creek that one day a member of the Hay Creek Homemakers' Club called for Mrs. Carpender and took her to a club meeting. She has been a member ever since. The Hay Creek Club is another of the first Homemakers' clubs started in Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Carpender is still active in the club, attending the meetings with one of her married daughters, Marya, and the two little granddaughters. The eldest of these, age five, insists she, too, is a Homemaker.

It was Marya who chose for her wedding day, October 26, 1943, her parents' 36th wedding anniversary. And it is Marya who proudly wears her mother's Homemakers' pin, since Mrs. Carpender herself now wears the life-membership insignia.

In the autumn of life, Lucy Carpender still finds that the years hold much of happiness. She is lonely since her husband died in March, 1950, but she is not alone. Her neat little cottage has been moved into Marya's yard (Please turn to page 39)



Mr. and Mrs. Carpender on October 26, 1943.





Blacksmith figures whittled with a penknife from wood by a retired railway man.

Display of work, now a popular annual feature, serves to bring to the attention of the public the interest in art and handicrafts of rural people in Manitoba

by NAN SHIPLEY

Winnipeg Junior League members who, for the past 14 years, have conducted art-appreciation classes in the city schools. Their magnificent collection of some 200 paintings—reproductions of such famous masters as Van Gogh, Watteau, Rembrandt, and many others, are of the highest educational value. Their inclusion in the Travelling Art Exhibit was a distinct

leisure! A winter scene was painted from a farm window kept clear of frost with hot towels. And who but a Canadian artist would, for lack of other material and many miles from a supply store, transfer a colorful woodland scene to a sheet of birchbark? None but a man long acquainted with the stance, the work and the expression of railway sectionmen could carve with an ordinary penknife five-inch figures recognized wherever Cana-

THE Art and Handicrafts Display sponsored by the Manitoba Pool Elevators has in the space of three years become an annual event of widespread interest. This display featuring art and handicrafts produced entirely by rural residents attracts hundreds of entries from small towns, farm homes and schools all over the province. It is, as far as can be learned, the only exhibition of rural work held in Canada for the entertainment of city people.

This unique event is neither a fair nor a competition and no entry fee is required. It is arranged solely as an outlet for the clever and beautiful work produced by rural people in their spare time. It is the culmination of one young woman's untiring efforts to reduce the cultural gap between city and country folk by luring to the surface latent talent within many of the latter, denied by distance, the benefits of special classes in art and handicrafts common in all Canadian cities.

For some time Miss Edith Shields has carried unusual services into the country. In 1938 she introduced into a Travelling Library of some 5,000 volumes of technical and scientific books, being distributed free of charge to many grain elevator points throughout Manitoba, light fiction, historical novels, biographical and children's books numbering more than 3,000. In-

RURAL ART and HANDICRAFTS

cidentally, this Travelling Library was supplanted by the Government of Manitoba Library Service in 1949.

But the ever-increasing demand for entertaining literature—the requests for the same authors urban readers were enjoying, proved that many of the cultural privileges common in cities should be made available to rural residents. So the idea of a Travelling Art Exhibit was conceived.

A. J. MUSGROVE, curator of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, personally selected the pictures and prepared booklets of brief biographical sketches of the artists represented in the crates shipped free of charge to some 50 small towns. The artists were all Manitoba men and women making their living in offices, stores and classrooms, with only spare time to devote to their hobby—a very important factor noted by those who visited the "little galleries" hung in country schools and community halls.

The success of the project, drawing thousands of visitors to these travelling exhibitions, caught the attention of the

triumph. The Travelling Art Exhibit is now under the aegis of the Junior League and performs a vital function in rural life in Manitoba as it travels from town to town.

It was inevitable that Miss Shields' contact with so many country people appreciative of good books and fine art, should bring her in close touch with many seeking a release for their own creative abilities. Country fairs are an excellent medium but the audience is limited. She was eager to display in the city the high standard of handicrafts produced by craft enthusiasts in rural places.

When it was proposed to hold a trial Art and Handicrafts Display in Winnipeg at the company's annual meeting, Miss Shields knew that management would have to be thoroughly convinced of the value of such a venture.

"But I needn't have worried," she says now. "The quality of the work submitted for the exhibition and the remarkable interest shown by the city audiences completely sold the idea."

No sooner had news of the initial Display been broadcast than entries began pouring in from all parts of the province, and correspondence and messages regarding the annual Displays have never ceased. Although the contributions to the art section is perhaps the largest, all manner of handicrafts are submitted—weaving, woodcuts, clay-modelling, leather work, shell pictures, garments made from virgin wool, fine lace, and every possible type of needlework.

Here is a scenic woodcut produced by a young homesteader who was snowbound for three months. Here a delicate painting done by a busy farm wife to relieve the monotony of her housework. Look at this tiny little violin, complete with miniature bow and velvet-lined case, whittled painstakingly in spare moments of

dians travel by train!

Remarkable as the exhibits are in themselves, the compelling urge behind their creation is very important, for the true quality of most creative things lies not so much in their material value as in the expression of latent talent which finds a satisfactory outlet. The desire to find self-expression in sketching, painting or creating objects of beauty in form and design, is much more general than we are apt to realize. Such a natural and blessed gift too often has to wait upon encouragement, training and a certain amount of leisure. Then too, there are a few individuals, who through limiting circumstance or handicap have idleness thrust upon them. They seek out compensating occupations and new interests to color their days.

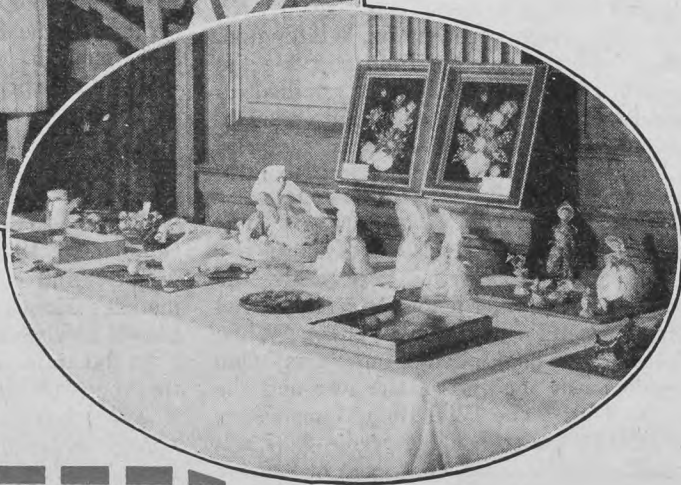
There is, for instance, the case of the woman knowing all the misery of flood-evacuation who painted an outstanding picture while confined to temporary quarters. The inmates of Ninette sanitarium contribute fine hand-tooled leather articles; a polio victim does remarkable hand-carving—a spastic child works with great concentration and near-perfection once the pen is placed in her hand. But none of these handicaps are recognizable at the annual displays—only after long and private correspondence are they revealed to Miss Shields.

Although no attempt is made to judge any of the work submitted, a reputable artist or art critic has been present at each Display to pass comment on the art section, and a copy of his remarks are mailed to the contributors with the hope that their future work may benefit by the professional praise and criticism. The commentator for 1951 will be Clarence Tilenius, the Manitoba artist and illustrator well known to readers of The Country Guide.

It is also interesting to note that from these annual Displays three fine paintings have found purchasers. In other cases pictures have gone from the Display to the Non-Jury Contest



Visitors to the Display show much interest in the art and handicraft items. Shellwork and figurines add a bright corner.



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held at the Winnipeg Art Gallery and found buyers there.

All items sent to the Art and Handicrafts Display are insured against loss or damage from the time of their arrival until their return to their owners. They are carefully catalogued and artistically arranged. The most gratifying feature has been the number of initial contributors who each year submit new work—many who never themselves have the opportunity to attend a Display.

"I am confident that worthy artists in many fields exist in rural Canada. They need only to be located—found and encouraged to show their work to an appreciative audience."

This is the earnest belief of the young woman who was able to interest one progressive firm in making possible a means of exhibition to every rural man and woman in one province. The success of this Display should be repeated in other parts of Canada by those with foresight enough to see the merits of such a venture. Good news travels fast and inquiries from several parts of the United States have been made regarding the operation of this newest service to rural residents.

Countrywoman

Continued from page 37

on a pleasant street in Maple Creek. She has her meals at Marya's house, but afternoon tea at "Gram's" has become an established function. The other daughter, Camie, with her two children, lives near Maple Creek. So surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and many friends, her days are never dull.

Last summer at the Homemakers' District Convention, held in Gull Lake, Lucy Carpender sometimes would take the floor and in her charming, melodious voice, tell the delegates of some precedent set in the old days. Or out of her wealth of experience as secretary of the convention for ten years, and Home Economics convener for two, offer helpful suggestions. She took an active part in the entertainment, giving a most realistic impersonation of Winston Churchill in the skit, "The Big Three." She even modelled her own wedding dress in the wedding gown parade.

As she walked slowly and gracefully across the stage, wearing her gown of long ago, the spontaneous burst of warm applause was something more than appreciation of the beautiful picture she made. It was a tribute to a good Homemaker and a lovely, gracious lady.

Love versus Pies

*Could it be:
Her merry lilting way
Of telling things she wants to say,*

*Could it be:
Those teasing golden curls
That sets my heart all in a whirl,*

*Could it be:
The magic in her eyes—
Or just her luscious lemon pies?*

—By EFFIE BUTLER.

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and Home Freezers today at your IH Dealer's**



A HAPPY DADDY, this one—but a lot of fathers are up in arms. They want recognition. Parenthood, they say, should be a partnership of maternity and paternity, but what happens? Look at all the attention mother gets when baby arrives. And when the little cherub is brought home, Dad is often the forgotten man, sometimes for weeks.

This isn't good. The man of the house should become a full-fledged father—mixing formula—feeding baby—even changing diapers—and enjoying it all.

Feeding is no chore nowadays. All Dad has to do is to open a package of Heinz Pre-Cooked Cereals (3 kinds) or a tin of Heinz Strained Baby Foods (27 kinds), warm the contents, fill baby's dish, tie on a bib and serve.

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DISHES GLEAM
WITHOUT WIPING

VEL IS MILD —
LEAVES HANDS SOFT, LOVELY



M.S.G. transforms this omelet into a meal fit for a king.

Accent on Flavor -- M.S.G.

A new product which serves to increase the flavor of most foods yet adds no flavor of its own

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

HAVE you noticed that some of the new recipes in the magazines call for a substance named M.S.G. or monosodium glutamate? Articles about it have also appeared in several magazines and digests.

For a good many years the Japanese have been using substances in their cooking which give a more highly developed flavor to their foods. They are not condiments but rather they accent the flavor of the food itself. And during World War II American soldiers seemed to prefer the confiscated Japanese canned fish or canned old beef to their own rations. Upon investigation it was found the Japanese were using one of these flavor accentuators in their canned goods also. The one most often used, and which was found to be most effective, was monosodium glutamate.

The story, however, goes back further still. These seasonings have been known for centuries in an impure form. They had a meaty flavor and so could be used only with meats and meat products. Once the war was over work was begun on one special seasoning, monosodium glutamate. They found it could be produced in a pure form. In this state it is neither a flavoring nor a spice as it imparts no flavor of its own to the food, but it is added as well as the usual seasonings and flavorings. Used sparingly it will accent the flavor of the natural food; balancing, blending and rounding it out. In other words, it makes beef taste even more like beef, chicken more like chicken and so on.

Monosodium glutamate, or M.S.G. as it is best known—for who can remember a name like monosodium glutamate—is manufactured from wheat or corn gluten or from a by-product in the manufacture of cane sugar. The process is long and involved but the result is a new product which has an entirely different effect from other seasonings. In the pure form it has a sweet-salty taste and practically no odor. It is a white crystalline product, similar in appearance to table salt, but only a very small amount is used at any time.

Food preparation centers in the

United States have been using it for several years for the retention and accentuation of flavor in their processed foods. Within the last year this seasoning has become available for use in Canadian homes and can be bought from the local stores in one and four-ounce containers. The brand best known in Canada is very fittingly called Ac'cent.

BECAUSE M.S.G. is so new there is not much known about the quantities that are to be used for each dish or food. In experimental work which I did while attending the University of Saskatchewan on the use of monosodium glutamate in meat and vegetable dishes, it was found that in each food tested—stew, hamburger, hash, swiss steak, and beef and vegetable stew—the dish containing a small amount of M.S.G. was preferable to the one prepared exactly the same in every other respect but without the addition of M.S.G.

Improvement of flavor is most noticeable in meats, soups, chowders and with vegetables. In the case of fruits and dairy products the original flavor of the food is definitely impaired. Do not add it to cakes, cookies or desserts. It does not improve them in the least.

The important thing to remember in the use of M.S.G. is that it is very potent and only a minute amount should be used. Too-little is better than too much. With meat about 1/16 teaspoon per pound is all that is needed and with vegetables about 1/4 teaspoon per pound of raw vegetables. Used too liberally the seasoning may rob one of an appetite for a short time. It is interesting to note that in the factories where M.S.G. is made the workers seem to lose all appetite if they handle large quantities of it over a long period of time. After a day or two, however, the appetite returns to normal. There is no danger of ill effects from the use of monosodium glutamate, in fact it is also used as a medicine in the treatment of certain diseases.

M.S.G. best serves its purpose when
(Please turn to page 48)

Make Your Own Mix

Cakes, cookies, bread and pastry can be quickly and easily made from this basic mix

FOR the homemaker who does a lot of baking or who must get her meals ready at a moment's notice here is a special home-made mix. Unlike the commercial mixes which have a special mix for each dish made, this mixture of flour, baking powder, shortening and salt can form the basis of all her baked goods.

The four ingredients are so combined in the mix that not one of them need be added again in any recipe. Yet the mix is balanced and blended to be used in all types of baked goods and the finished product is as good as the one made from the standard recipe.

Cream puffs, pastry, cakes and cookies, muffins, waffles, gingerbread and puddings can all be made from this versatile and quickly made mixture. The tedious part of baking is done away with. The measuring, sifting, and combining of flour and shortening take but ten minutes every few weeks. Yet the family enjoy greater variety in their meals and the homemaker, with less time spent in preparation, gets more fun from her baking.

Prepare the mix in a large bowl or pan or even mix it on a large, heavy piece of paper. Store it in a closed container in the cupboard or on the pantry shelf, to be used in the next few weeks.

Make-Your-Own Mix

1/4 c. double-acting baking powder
2 c. shortening
1 T. salt
9 c. sifted all-purpose flour

Combine sifted flour, salt and baking powder. Stir well. Sift into a large bowl. Add shortening. Use finger tips or pastry blender to distribute shortening throughout dry ingredients until the mixture resembles coarse cornmeal. Store in a closed canister on the pantry shelf. Refrigeration is not necessary.

Pancakes

1 1/2 c. mix (do not pack)
1 T. sugar
3/4 c. milk
1 egg, well beaten

Blend mix and sugar. Stir milk and egg into mix until blended. Cook on hot griddle. Serve immediately. Makes 12 medium cakes.

Minute Muffins

3 c. mix (do not pack)
3 T. sugar
1 c. milk
1 egg, beaten

Blend mix and sugar. Combine milk

and egg, add to mix. Stir quickly and vigorously until just mixed. Batter will look lumpy. Rub muffin pans lightly with shortening. Fill half full. Bake in hot oven, 425°F., 20 minutes.

Gingerbread

2 c. mix (do not pack)
1/2 c. sugar
1/4 tsp. ginger
1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. cloves
1/4 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 c. sour milk
1/2 c. dark molasses
1 egg

Blend together mix, sugar, soda and spices. Combine milk, molasses and egg. Add to dry ingredients. Beat until well blended. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F., for 40 minutes.

Baking Powder Biscuits

3 c. mix (do not pack)
3/4 c. milk

Make a well in the mix. Add the milk and stir with a fork. Turn onto a sheet of waxed paper. Knead well 6 times. Pat to 1/2-inch thickness and cut into 2-inch rounds. Place on a baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven, 450°F., about 15 minutes.

Ham Pinwheels

2 c. mix (do not pack)
1/2 c. milk
1 T. prepared mustard
1 c. milk
1 can condensed mushroom soup
1 1/2 c. ground cooked ham or corned beef

Combine mix with 1/2 c. milk to make a biscuit dough. Roll into a rectangle 1/4-inch thick (8 by 11 inches). Spread dough with mustard. Combine 1/2 can soup with meat. Spread over dough. Roll up as for jelly roll. Cut 8-inch roll into 6 slices. Place cut side down in a baking pan. Bake in a hot oven, 450°F., 15 to 20 minutes. Combine remaining soup with the 1 c. milk; heat and serve over pinwheels.

Drop Sugar Cookies

3 c. mix (do not pack)
1/4 c. milk
1 c. sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
1/2 tsp. vanilla

Blend mix and sugar. Add milk, egg and vanilla and mix well. Drop by teaspoons on baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven 375°F., 10 to 12 minutes. Store in a tightly covered container.

Spice Cupcakes

1 1/2 c. mix (do not pack)
3/4 c. brown sugar (packed)
1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1/4 tsp. ginger
1/2 c. chopped nuts
1/2 c. sour milk
1 egg, beaten

(Please turn to page 47)

Delicious STRAWBERRY JAM IN 15 MINUTES

from the time your fruit is prepared

COMPARE THESE TWO METHODS

WITH CERTO

1. Mrs. A. makes jam the short-boil way with CERTO. She has 2 pounds of fruit prepared ready to start at 9 o'clock.

2. The dotted line shows level of the prepared fruit in Mrs. A's saucepan.

3. Mrs. A. adds 3 pounds of sugar. A pound of jam made with CERTO contains no more sugar than a pound made the old long-boil way.

4. Mrs. A. brings the mixture to a full rolling boil; boils hard ONE MINUTE only; removes from stove and adds 1/2 bottle (4 ozs.) Certo. CERTO is the natural jellying substance in fruit in concentrated form.

5. Mrs. A. is able to pour and paraffin about 5 pounds (10 glasses) of jam from her 2 pounds of fruit. She gets sure results because she follows the CERTO recipe EXACTLY.

6. Mrs. A's 10 glasses of jam were made in just 15 minutes.

THE OLD WAY

1. Mrs. B. makes jam the old-fashioned, long-boil way. She, too, is ready to start her jam making at 9 o'clock.

2. Mrs. B. starts off with the same amount of prepared fruit in her saucepan.

3. Mrs. B. uses the old "pound of sugar per pound of fruit" standard recipe.

4. Mrs. B. boils the mixture about 30 minutes before the jam thickens to the desired consistency. This evaporates about 1/3 the weight of the fruit, darkens the color and carries off much of the natural fresh-fruit flavor in steam.

5. Mrs. B. pours and paraffins about 3 pounds (6 glasses) of jam from the same amount of fruit. Until it is finished she cannot tell for sure how well her jam will turn out.

6. Mrs. B. took 45 minutes to make her 6 glasses of jam.

Certo gave Mrs. A. sure results... much more jam... saved time, work and money.

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E-131M

Free Recipe Book

Under the label of every bottle of CERTO is a book of 78 tested recipes—a separate one for each fruit. Be sure to follow the simple directions EXACTLY.



CERTO
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FRUIT PECTIN



Ham pinwheels, coffee cake and gingerbread are products of this versatile mix.

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YOU CAN MAKE THESE

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Failure to Wash

Information that will help you to by-pass trouble with fabrics

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

SOMETIMES things fail to wash satisfactorily through no fault of the equipment. Materials shrink or sag, colors fade or bleed, seams pucker or yarns come apart. You can by-pass many of these troubles if you build up a fund of information about fabrics.

Begin by carefully planning your shopping. Know what you need before setting out and decide approximately what you can afford. Resist the temptation to buy garments or materials that are merely good looking. Make a specialty of styles and fabrics that are sturdily constructed and can be popped in the washer with confidence.

There was a time when you could tell by the feel and the look of material whether it would be serviceable, but nowadays even experts cannot state without elaborate tests what fabrics are made of. For this reason there is great need for informative labels that give facts about fibres, dyes, and resistance to shrinkage or creasing. Many manufacturers provide this information, but many do not.

Every time you shop, look for labels and ask for assurance that the goods will launder or otherwise prove serviceable. Impress upon sales persons and management that you must have reliable goods, trimmings that wash well, and belts that will not go to pieces when washed or dry cleaned. By doing this you will help to make labelling available for all consumers.

Keep all labels for reference and carefully follow the directions for laundering. If the manufacturer states that his product is tub-fast, and resistant to shrinkage, you can toss the garment into the machine without any misgivings. You may have paid more for it but you will get better value for the money.

On the other hand if the article is labelled hand-washable, launder it separately with as much care as fine silks or woollens. If time is important to you, the fewer hand-washable garments you possess the faster you will get through washday. Remember that when shopping.

When the label advises dry cleaning, never attempt to launder the article. There is the possibility that the material may shrink, the dyes may run or that the styling of the garment may make ironing difficult because of pockets, facings or trimmings.

Actually, without informative labelling you are buying in the dark and this may be costly. Today many lines of sportswear are made of rayon on account of the shortage of cotton. You need to know what fibres are used because each has certain characteristics and need different treatment.

The product you have been accustomed to using for removing soil from cotton sportswear may not be suitable for rayon articles. It may even shorten the life of the clothing.

Look carefully at the construction of the article. The weave should be firm, the seam allowance generous, with neat stitching reinforced at the points of the greatest strain. Rayon tends to ravel and needs double stitching or pinking.

In buying cotton knitted articles

such as T-shirts or polo shirts, look for close, compact construction that will keep its shape in laundering better than a loosely made garment. Novelty knits may seem cool and attractive, but they snag easily and may not fit after washing. The best grades are shrink-resistant.

Make sure that the buttons on washable clothing will stand up to laundering. They should be as flat as possible so that they will go through the wringer easily, and the edges should be smooth to avoid wear on the buttonholes. Pearl buttons are the most serviceable type.

Plastic buttons often cause trouble through failure to hold their shape in hot water. Many of the fancy kinds used for "eye appeal" fall apart when washed or melt in contact with an iron.

Examine the buttonholes on washable garments to see if they are well made, cut with the grain of the goods, not diagonally, evenly placed with facing at the back and large enough for the buttons. Poorly made buttonholes soon look shabby, especially if the stitching is not close enough.

REFUSE to buy a washable dress if the belt cannot be laundered. On fabric-covered belts the material should be stitched to the back of the belt, not fastened with adhesive that loosens or comes off in the wash. Demand assurance that the belt on a dress to be dry cleaned will take the cleaning process safely.

When materials go to pieces in the wash, the reason may not be at all obvious. It may be due to the persistent use of wrong methods. Unwise use of bleaches over a long period gradually weakens yarns, especially when too much is used and the rinsing is not thorough enough.

Spot removers can permanently injure dyes or eat holes in cloth if not properly applied and entirely rinsed out afterwards. Contact with the powerful chemicals in batteries or fire extinguishers weakens fabrics so that they come apart when washed.

Perspiration rots silk, shrinks wool, weakens cotton and destroys dyes, so it pays to protect your clothing from contact with it. Anti-perspirants are troublemakers in some cases and should only be used according to the maker's directions.

Do not allow perfumes, or toilet preparations to touch textiles. Nail polish removers completely dissolve acetate rayon. Protect your precious woollens from moths and carpet beetles which either weaken the material or eat holes in it. Damage of this nature runs into millions of dollars yearly. Often it is not even suspected until the article is washed.

Window curtains have a way of going to pieces without any warning. The combined action of soil, acid from soot, and the rays of the sun, both visible and invisible, causes the threads to rot and fall apart when washed. Flapping against wire screens hastens the breakdown by increasing the friction and the load of dust or rust. Wash curtains frequently using gentle methods. Hang them in different windows to reduce damage by sunlight.

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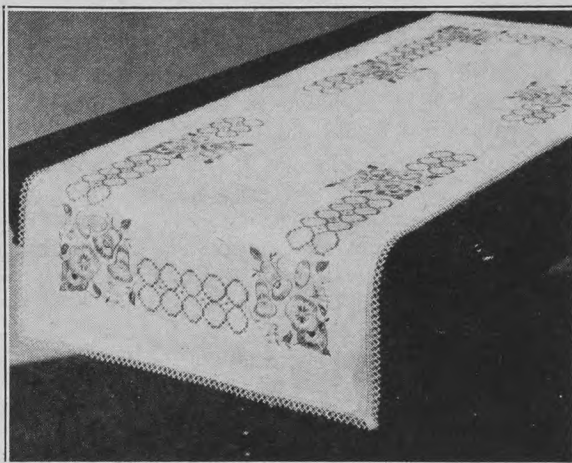
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Needlework Ideas

Pleasant occupation for summer hours

by FLORENCE WEBB

Bluebells Runner



No. 821.

inches wide. Design is No. 821, price \$2.00. Threads are 30 cents extra.

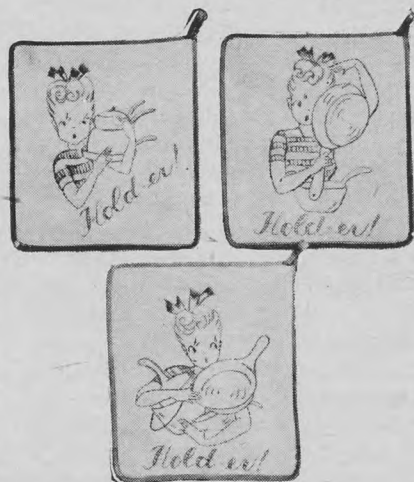
The bluebells are worked in varying shades of blue; the field roses are worked in rose tones and the tiny flowers in contrasting colors. This runner is large enough to be used on a refractory table or a breakfast table as a complete cover or it can be used as living room, hall or bedroom pieces. Stamped on lovely fine white Irish linen it measures approximately 45 inches long and 16

Saucy Sue Pot Holders

Tinted in brilliant colors

Kit No. 861.

Actually, the bright, fast washable colors we have used to decorate these pot holders do not show in this picture. The word "Holder" is a pretty red; Sue's sweater is yellow and green; her hair is golden and her ribbon is red. Pots are various colors. The kit comes to you complete with three stamped-ready-for-embroidery pot holders; three backs; embroidery thread and bias binding. Makes a handsome bazaar or shower gift. Ask for Kit No. 861, price \$1.25.



Address orders and send payment to The Country Guide Needlework Department, Winnipeg, Man.

Bed Jacket and Socks



No. C-301.

You are not going to need the warmth of bed jackets and socks when you see this pretty crocheted set, but by the time you get it made the cooler weather will not be far off and then you will be happy that you used your summer spare moments to such good advantage.

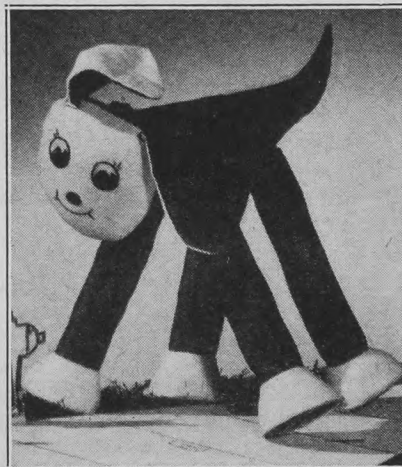
Easy to work; flattering and most practical. Might we at this early date suggest it as the beginning of your Christmas gift ideas? Pattern is No. C-301, price 25 cents.

Happy Harry

A children's pet

Look what comes walking along to intrigue both young and old . . . a saucy, long-legged, handsome pup whose name is Happy Harry. Harry is as simple as can be to make. He is just a set of "tubes" of either felt or cotton, firmly stuffed. His face is embroidered. He is approximately 15 inches high. You may order Harry stamped on black and white art felt . . . or you may order just the paper pattern, as you prefer. Stamped on felt he is No. 756, price \$2.25 (stuffing not included). The paper pattern is 35 cents. Threads for face are five cents extra.

No. 756.



ask

any
Tampax user
what
SHE thinks

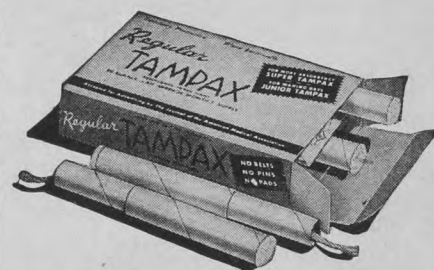


Woman to woman — that's the way to get the plain facts about monthly sanitary protection . . . First she will tell you about the small size and daintiness of Tampax,

which is worn internally without belts, pins, external pads. Second, the absence of odor and chafing, the invisibility under clothing—no bulges or ridges under sheer gowns or snug swim suits.

She will undoubtedly mention the slim one-time-use applicator—no need to touch the Tampax with your hands. You cannot feel it when in place and you can even wear it in tub or shower . . . Tampax is made of surgical absorbent cotton. Highly compressed. Easily disposable.

Tampax is sold at drug or notion counters in 3 absorbency-sizes: Regular, Super, Junior. Month's average supply goes into purse. Economy box lasts 4 months. Tampax was invented by a doctor for either married or single women. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ont.



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Please send me in plain wrapper a trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10¢ to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

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TAKE care . . . our good friends the sun and hot weather also can prove unfriendly when sought after too persistently. Overexposure to the sun and its accompanying hot breezes may bleach out the natural color of the hair and may cause the already dry skin to become parched and freckled. Proper exposure to the sun and wind, however, can step up one's good looks to "front page" beauty material.

Unless the skin is unduly dry, or freckles and burns easily, the average amount of exposure one would get during a day's normal activity will be beneficial to the skin and hair. A few light freckles added to a coppery-toned tanned skin increase one's good looks, and add natural highlights to the hair. A smoothly, richly tanned skin kept soft by proper care certainly emphasizes the color of the eyes, whether brown, blue, green or grey, and makes the teeth appear whiter. So if you want to give yourself a special summertime beauty, subject yourself to just the right amount of sunshine.

Know yourself before attempting to become a summertime beauty! If your skin is already dry, sensitive and inclined to freckle, use a rich suntan oil before exposing yourself to a lengthy sun bath. And by the same token, if your hair is dry, dyed, bleached, tinted or has any sort of a color rinse, you will be wise to wear a covering over your head. Overexposure encourages dryness and in many cases changes the applied color of the hair. If, however, you do sit too long under the sun, immediately use measures that will counteract any harmful effects to skin and hair. There are literally dozens of wonderful creams and lotions made especially for the purpose of overcoming dry skin; and it would be unwise to give complicated formulae for making one at home.

Don't wait until overexposure has already caused its harmful effects to skin and hair, but act immediately. The moment you get under cover, cleanse your skin and make an application of your favorite lubricating cream or oil. Let a film of such a corrective aid remain on your skin. Then brush your hair vigorously for at least three minutes . . . longer if possible. If the ends of the hair are especially dry and seem split, use a special hair cream for counteracting this condition. If you do not have this available, use your facial skin lubricant or petrolatum jelly. Taking either of these (a bit about the size of a pea) between the palms of your hands and rubbing together, transfer the greasy substance to the ends of the hair. Then again brush the hair in order to distribute the corrective aid evenly. Be careful not to be too liberal with the application to the hair or it will give an oily, soiled look.

If overexposure has already played havoc and the skin is dry and parched-like, you will want to restore the skin to its former petal-softness. To do so you will have to replace some of the natural oil lost to the burning rays of the sun. Liberal applications of a lubricant made often and left on for long periods will do wonders for a parched skin.

First, cleanse the skin thoroughly with your favorite cleansing aids . . . either soap and water or cream. Then smooth a generous coating of the

Sun and Good Looks

A normal tan accents other features. How to counteract effects of too much sun on skin and hair

by LORETTA MILLER



Ann Blythe, star in The Great Caruso, typifies summer loveliness of skin and hair.

lubricant over the face and throat. Move the fingers in an upward direction except around the eyes where a circular movement should be used. (The light massage during the application helps just a little to smooth the skin.) Always use the lubricant at night before going to bed and whenever possible during the day.

Few, indeed, are the girls who are not flattered by a tan complexion. But for those who really prefer a lily-white skin, there are many bleaches available. Because cucumbers are generally so plentiful and their use so effective, it may be well to make and use this bleach: To make an effective cucumber juice bleach, chop up half a dozen medium-sized cucumbers and let them simmer over a very low fire until they are soft. Be sure to keep the pan covered so that the steam will not evaporate. Let the cucumbers simmer for 15 or 20 minutes, or until they are mealy. Then strain through a double layer of cheesecloth. To use this bleaching lotion, be sure the skin has been well cleansed, saturate a pad of cotton with the bleaching aid and pat it lightly over throat and face, using an upward direction. Pat on the bleach for a minute or two, then let the final application dry naturally on the skin. Repeat this application several times each day.

TO make another skin bleach with a slightly heavier base, use the juice and to this add twice as much water as you have juice. Mix this

together then to it add one dram of benzoin, one dram of pure glycerine, and one-half teaspoonful of powdered borax to each half pint (or cup) of the strained liquid after the water has been added. Use this lotion just as you would plain cucumber juice.

Regardless of the natural color of the hair, overexposure to the sun may dry out its natural oils and give it a straw-like appearance. Though the actual texture of the hair cannot be restored by applications, once it has become straw-like, the lustrous highlights can be brought back by the occasional use of the proper rinse.

To brighten any of the light shades of hair, use either a lightening rinse or a shampoo. Such a rinse may be made by adding one-half cup of strained lemon juice to one quart of clear water. This should be poured over the hair after the shampoo and final clear-water rinse.

This same rinse may be made into a shampoo by placing the liquid in a glass jar and adding two ounces of shaved castile soap to it. Let this stand for 24 hours before using in order to thoroughly dissolve the soap. Then use as you would any shampoo. This shampoo is only mildly brightening but thoroughly cleansing.

If black, brown or any of the darker shades of hair have been faded by overexposure, the following shampoo or rinse may be used. To make the rinse, simply pour one pint, or two cups, of boiling water over a heaping tablespoonful of henna leaves. Let this steep in a covered basin for ten minutes, then add another pint of cold water. Strain this tea through a double layer of cheesecloth. Use this rinse over the hair after it has been thoroughly shampooed, and rinsed with clear water.

To make a brightening shampoo, simply use the pint of henna tea. Add to this brightening liquid one bar of castile soap which has been shaved into small slivers. Let this stand for 24 hours. Both this soap as well as that suggested for blond hair will be in jelly form and both are used as any other shampoo. When either shampoo is used, and when a more brightening result is desired, the shampoo lather should be allowed to remain on for five minutes before the final rinse.

Off the Beaten Path

Odd items from here and there, curious and otherwise

IN these days our units of weight and measurement are recorded with great exactness and written into the law. The unit of measurement, for example, is actually kept in physical form and is checked regularly by the most exact methods known to science, to make sure that it has not varied in length, due to the influence of temperature or humidity.

In the old days it was not so. Here are some examples:

"The English yard is made by measure in this wise: The length of three barleycorns make an inch—provided that the barley be grown in

ordinary soil—not too rich, not too poor, not having too much compost about it."

There were 36 barleycorns to a foot and 108 to a yard, but due to the variation in size of barleycorns a foot might vary by as much as three inches.

A sixteenth-century German book explained how the human foot came into the picture thus: "Stand at the church door of a Sunday and bid 16 men to stop—tall ones and small ones as they chance to pass out when the service is over. Then make them put their left foot one behind the other,

and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rood to measure the land with, and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful foot." The English rod, pole or perch of 5½ yards was the same as the German lawful rood. Its length has been explained as being the length of the pole used by a plowman when plows were drawn by teams of oxen. The pole was also used to mark the beginning of the furrow when turning the plow, since oxen could not pull far before stopping to breathe. This distance was standardized at 220 yards, or a furlong long. The furlong, therefore, is 40 times the length of a rod, pole or perch. A fair day's plowing was an area 40 poles long by four wide, or what we now know as an acre.

A carat is a unit of weight and was originally a "carab," or small bean. More important than this small bean, however, was wheat. "A pint of wheat taken out of the heap as it commonly cometh to market weigheth haberdupois 13 ounces; and three gallons weigh 116 pounds, which is the just half-hundred weight, being the King's standard true bushel." In old English "haber" meant goods.

VANILLA, the popular flavoring for ice cream and other foods, may soon come from cultivated, hybrid vanilla plants in Puerto Rico, instead of from wild plants in Mexico. The first hybrid seedlings have already been produced, in an attempt to discover a vanilla plant which will resist a root rot prevalent in Puerto Rico. Until the 1930's no one was able to produce the vanilla plant from seed. It is an orchid, the seeds of which are very difficult to germinate.

ABOUT 20 years ago three U.S. medical scientists found that eating about a pound a day of liver would cure pernicious anemia, which is a disease of the bone marrow, where your blood-building equipment is located. This disease once killed more than 50,000 persons per year in the United States, and the liver discovery was, therefore, important. It was not until 1943, however, that it became practicable because eating a pound of liver a day is a formidable cure. It was finally possible to produce a concentrated liver extract, of which only one milligram (about 1/50 of the weight of a postage stamp) was sufficient. Even of this tiny fraction, only a part was really essential. In 1948, a few small crystals were isolated from the liver extract which were recognized as the new vitamin B-12, which is now being produced from the same mold that produced streptomycin. Vitamin B-12 was, at one time, called factor X known to be essential for normal growth in young rats. It was found in milk and commercial liver extract, and much work was necessary before it was found that the same factor could be developed from the mold that produces streptomycin.

EVEN rats can't live on the same rice diet which is the main food of the hungry poor in south India. An Indian research worker at Ohio State University reported that a rice diet is lacking in vitamin A, riboflavin and certain factors present in egg yolk. Rats fed the basic rice diet consumed little food, grew poorly, and developed hunched postures and roughened coats.

Those Pesky Skitters

Continued from page 9

come and go, they are probably carriers for life.

WHEN the Americans landed troops in southeast Asia, they discovered that humans could contract malaria without the presence of Anopheles mosquitoes. Malaria is ever present in certain portions of the United States and many of their own people are malaria carriers. What happened was that species of mosquitoes which were supposed to be harmless were sucking blood from old malaria patients, apparently recovered, and passing the infection along with their unhygienic stilettos to succulent white skins which had never before been exposed to the disease. These "harmless" mosquitoes were merely unlicensed surgeons with dirty equipment.

You have guessed it yourself. There are three conditions required to produce the endemic spread of malaria: (1) a pool of infection; (2) a vector, or agent for transmitting the disease, and (3) a susceptible population.

In temperate North America we have the last two requirements but not the first. In the state of Washington they had this identical state of affairs and experienced no invasion of malaria until they moved in a mass of Mexican workers to assist with irrigation crops. Immediately they were obliged to break up the combination which was spreading malaria. Their answer was to adopt strict measures for mosquito control.

England, where mosquitoes were never plentiful in modern times, had a similar experience at the end of the first war with the return of veterans from Palestine, Greece and Mesopotamia, and met the scourge in the same way—the complete elimination of the vector.

Canadians will not have to be as exacting as they are in South America where they have the dreaded mosquito-borne yellow fever to contend with. In some of those countries the householder is visited frequently but without warning by a government inspector, who goes through and around the house to make sure that no kitchen utensils or other containers are left with water standing in them. In Canada it will be enough to drain the shallow pools without which the mosquito cannot survive.

Oil? The spraying of oil on stagnant surfaces will control the development of wrigglers, as Winnipeggers learned from the late Dr. Speechly. It brings temporary relief only, however, and is impracticable for large areas. The only thorough and reliable cure is the method by which mediaeval England rid itself of leprosy, by the drainage of all areas of stagnant water.

Some people decry draining ponds for mosquito control on the grounds that mosquitoes will come in from surrounding areas where that trouble has not been taken. The men who know tell us that the range of a skitter's flight during one lifetime is not over three miles. In a gentle breeze the tendency of this pest is to fly against the breeze. When the wind is strong he settles in the grass or seeks other shelter. As Winnipeg has learned, local measures will give local protection regardless of what contiguous areas do.

Pass now from a consideration of malaria, which may never strike if we are lucky, to a disease of which we have already had a taste—encephalomyelitis. Perhaps nothing hastened the mechanization of prairie agriculture more than the alarming mortality among horses from this disease in 1937.

Scientists now know that this is a mosquito-borne disease. More than that, there are only two species of mosquito in Canada which will transmit it. When Westerners were feverishly inoculating their horses in 1937, they dosed some which had already been fatally infected by mosquitoes, but in which the malady was not discernible. Of course these horses went down and it gave us a false picture of the value of the vaccine in use. On the other hand, many horses were inoculated in areas not inhabited by transmitters which gave the vaccine undue credit. Note that I have used the word transmitters, because in addition to the two varieties of mosquitoes which pass on encephalo, there are certain mites, spiders, and other small crawling creatures which are looked upon with suspicion as carriers, although it is probable that the mosquito, with his better transportation facilities, may be the chief culprit.

THE relationship between horses and humans in carrying the disease is not yet clearly understood. It may be transmitted by infected horses to humans, or it may be that the human must first make the acquaintance of a fully qualified mosquito. In any case, the mortality rate among humans is low. The thing humans most fear is the protracted period of convalescence. As far as is known, the horse is the only domestic animal affected by encephalo.

The mosquito population varies tremendously in composition from time to time. In some years certain harmful varieties are very plentiful. Then again these same varieties may be scarce for a long period of time. These fluctuations suggested to Dr. J. G. Rempel of Saskatchewan University's department of biology that some track be kept of the shifting character of the mosquito population at selected points. The information thus gathered would tell, for instance, when and where horses should be inoculated. The suggestion has not borne fruit, however, for such a check requires funds, and it is a human trait never to lock a door until the thief has walked off with the loot.

Up to this point in the story the viewpoint advanced is that of the scientist. The common ordinary citizen, of course, will think in different terms. There are some areas in prairie Canada where standing water may be drained off. In pothole country it wouldn't be possible except at unthinkable expense. A deadly epidemic would have to be staring the taxpayer in the eye before he would contemplate it.

That doesn't mean that nothing can be done about it. For one thing irrigation engineers can refrain from creating additional breeding grounds. Some effective drainage can be done at a cost that seems worth while. For the rest we can encourage Dr. Rempel with funds to watch the changing mosquito population and warn us when to be on the lookout for the kind that do damage and rely on repellents.

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Agricultural Institute Meets

University of Manitoba host to outstanding convention

THE Agricultural Institute of Canada held its 31st annual meeting and convention at the University of Manitoba during the week of June 25-28. Among the 500 persons registered, the opinion was frequently expressed that this was one of the best conventions ever held by the organization. The A.I.C. is representative of all Canadian provinces except Newfoundland, and has something over 3,100 members organized into 24 branches scattered from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Saanichton, Vancouver Island, B.C.

This organization, which except for a few associate and honorary members, consists entirely of college and university graduates in Agriculture, is representative of all types of professional activity having anything to do with agricultural research, teaching, extension and the administration of agricultural services and departments. Its objectives are to increase the efficiency of the service rendered by its members to Canadian agriculture; to co-ordinate to the greatest possible extent the efforts of its members on behalf of efficient and economical crop and animal production; and to give direction through frequent exchange of experience and opinion to such important matters relating to agriculture as agricultural education, extension and research.

For some years, the Institute has interested itself in encouraging promising young Canadians to further studies in farm science after graduation. Including scholarships to be announced later this summer, the organization has sponsored a total of 75 scholarships, each worth \$800, to a successful applicant, who is chosen only after careful screening by a committee of outstanding farm scientists. Money for these scholarships is donated for the most part by interested business concerns.

Some years ago, the Institute developed a National Soil Conservation Policy, which will be the subject of active representations to all provincial governments, with a view to the ultimate passage of a National Soil Conservation Act. Branches of the Institute will also be asked to study the problems of soil conservation and land use, as experienced in their own provinces.

A report presented to the annual meeting called attention to the gap which has always existed between the research worker and experimenter,

and the farmer. Delegates went home, having strongly supported the report of a special committee which urged that branches make a thorough and broad study of the effectiveness of extension work in each province, particularly as to the promptness with which new information of value is made known to the farmer.

MEETING at the time of the annual convention were four sections on Horticulture, Soils, Field Crops and Agricultural Engineering. Several affiliated societies also formed part of the convention, including societies dealing with Farm Economics, Animal Production, and Plant Diseases. These groups of specialists each met for some three to four half-day sessions, and it was agreed that at Winnipeg a very high level of papers and discussions was maintained. A goodly number of these will be published in the Agricultural Institute Review, the official organ of the society, while some of the more scientific reports will find their way into Scientific Agriculture, which is edited and distributed by the Institute, for the Canada Department of Agriculture.

More than a dozen guest speakers were present from the United States, including persons from Washington, D.C., Florida, Minnesota, Indiana, North Dakota and Wisconsin. Max Freedman, until recently Washington correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, enthralled the capacity audience at the dinner given by the Government of Manitoba. Dr. W. M. Myers, Director of Research in Field Crops, Soils and Agricultural Engineering at the famous research station maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, was guest speaker at the opening of the convention, and made a notable contribution on the subject of grassland farming.

Officers of the Institute for the 1951-52 years are: President, H. S. Fry, Editor of The Country Guide; Vice-President, W. A. Thomson, Pense, Saskatchewan, farmer; Honorary Secretary, J. C. Woodward, Chief, Division of Chemistry, Science Service, Ottawa; Past President, W. R. Carroll, General Superintendent, Canada Packers Limited, Toronto; General Secretary, Rupert D. Ramsay, Ottawa, where the head office of the Institute is located, and where the 32nd annual meeting and convention will be held in 1952, June 23-26.

Make Your Own Mix

Continued from page 41

Blend mix, sugar, spices and nuts. Add combined milk and eggs. Beat to mix thoroughly. Pour batter into greased muffin pans. Fill one-half full. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F., about 25 minutes. Cool slightly; frost with orange frosting.

Baked Fudge Pudding

1½ c. mix (do not pack) 2 T. cocoa
½ c. sugar ¾ c. chopped nuts
1 tsp. vanilla ½ c. milk

Combine mix, sugar, cocoa and nuts. Stir in milk and vanilla. Mix to blend. Spread in a pan, 8 by 8 inches. Combine

for topping ¼ c. cocoa, ¾ c. brown sugar and 1½ c. hot water. Pour over the batter in the pan. Bake at 350°F. for 40 minutes.

Baked Caramel Pudding

1½ c. mix (do not pack) 3 T. butter
½ c. brown sugar 1 tsp. vanilla
½ c. milk 2 c. boiling water
1 tsp. vanilla ¾ c. coarsely chopped nuts
1 c. brown sugar

Blend mix and ½ c. brown sugar. Add milk and vanilla. Mix to blend. Spread 1 c. brown sugar over the bottom of a pan, 7 by 11 inches. Dot with the butter. Add vanilla and boiling water. Drop the dough by spoonfuls over this sauce. Sprinkle with nuts. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F., for 40 minutes.

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Chocolate Cake

2 c. mix (do not pack) $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares chocolate
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. soda 1 egg, well beaten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sour milk

Blend mix, sugar and soda. Add milk and vanilla. Beat well. Stir in chocolate which has been melted, then cooled. Add egg and blend. Pour batter into greased cake pan. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F. Turn out on rack when cool.

Pastry

2 c. mix (do not pack) $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. hot water

Heat butter in water until melted. Sprinkle over the mix, blending with a fork. Turn dough out on waxed paper. Shape into a ball and cover with the paper. Chill at least 30 minutes. Roll out for pastry as needed.

Small Bird

Continued from page 8

The birds are not eviscerated. However, Dunn and another man are presently building an eviscerating plant in which they will prepare birds for market. This plant is a partnership project.

IF disease control is the chief problem on the production side—and it is—the development of a steady demand is the chief problem on the marketing side. Through the years Dunn has built up his own personal individual market. Currently, almost all of his

sales are made to large hotels and cafes in downtown Winnipeg. Some of the largest are now his regular customers.

In many cases it was not easy for Dunn to get hotel and cafe owners to buy his birds. Some of these potential customers had been at one time or another buying from producers who had unexpectedly gone out of business and left the customer high and dry. Dunn had to sell each large buyer more or less individually, and the first thing he had to do was to convince them that he was in production to stay. The next necessity was to prove that he had a top-quality product, and that he would be consistent in his sizes. If the purchasing agent for a large hotel orders 35 to 40 dozen broilers averaging 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each, he does not want a size range from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. He wants all the birds approximately the same weight. This is understandable, as customers are often served half a bird, and it is desirable that customers should get servings of uniform size.

The writer personally weighed a dozen of Dunn's birds that were to be sold as 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound birds. Seven of them, for all practical purposes, weighed exactly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and not one of the 12 birds varied from the 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound mark by more than an ounce. This, coupled with quality, is what the customer demands. Dunn

satisfies these requirements and it helps to sell his birds.

It is a popularly held idea that the family that operates a dairy farm eats very little cream. This may or may not be so. If the Dunns are typical, it is not true that broiler producers eat very few broilers. Mrs. Dunn serves them to her family no less than once a week and, for the uninitiated, she gives this advice as to the preparation and cooking of the bird:

Cut the wings off against the body, split the bird in half and separate the breast from the leg and thigh. When this is done brown the bird on both sides in an iron frying pan. Mrs. Dunn advises the use of pork fat for that extra bit of flavor, though Crisco is acceptable. The bird should then be seasoned to taste, placed in a covered roaster, and, for a bird weighing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to three pounds, cooked for 45 minutes in a 325° oven.

THE production method most popular in the United States and eastern Canada is not the same as the one practiced by Dunn in Manitoba. Dunn uses the system of brooding in batteries. A more popular method is the so-called "floor system." In this method a large number of birds of the same age are run loose in a very large pen.

There are arguments for and against each system. The use of the battery system with four tiers of birds makes

it possible to get almost four times as many broilers into the same area. Also, there is less danger from some diseases, such as coccidiosis, due to the fact that the droppings fall through the screen and do not come in contact with the birds. Added to this, it is possible to fill an order for any weight of bird, as the birds are divided in the batteries, and it is possible to regulate the feed and sort by age.

The strongest argument in favor of the floor system is that less labor is required. The use of automatic waterers, overhead hoppers and deep litter reduce the labor requirements to the point where it is considered possible for one man to look after 40,000 birds. Where labor is costly this is an important consideration. Some diseases are less of a problem where the floor system is used, due to the fact that there are fewer birds in a given area. There are significant arguments in favor of both systems. One of the very big plants in the United States is located at Salisbury, Maryland. In this project there are eighteen 40,000-bird broiler houses. The floor system is used in all houses.

Producers of cattle and hogs may yet have to pay some attention to the pecking that broilers are doing at their markets. Nothing is likely to take the place of the sirloin steak, or the rasher of bacon, but broiler chickens are making a bid for the consumers' dol-



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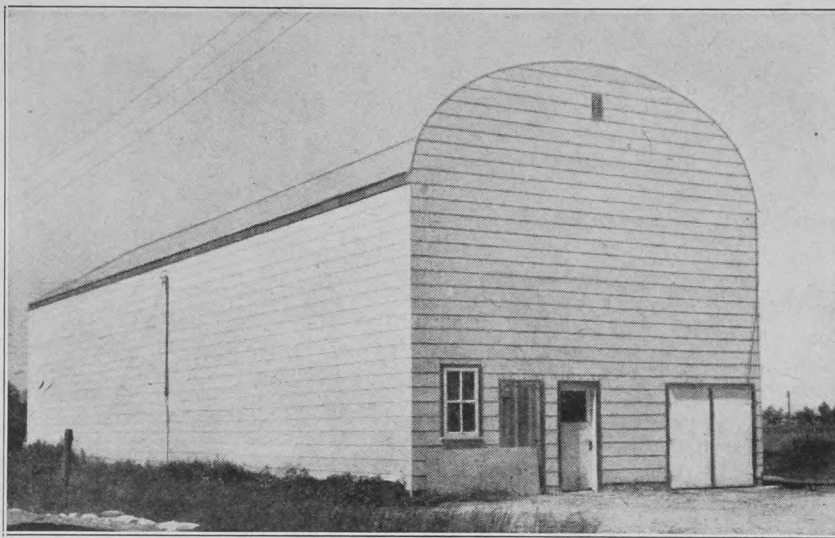
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Fourteen hundred birds a week are sold from the batteries housed in this large broiler plant of R. D. Dunn. Electricity is used for light, the only window being in the feed room.

lar that the producer of red meats cannot afford to ignore.

"In terms of the conversion of feed to meat, broiler meat is the cheapest produced, with pork following close behind," says A. F. Darnell, District Inspector, Poultry Products, Canada Department of Agriculture. The carefully fed hog requires a little over three pounds of feed for one pound of gain; the well-fed broiler requires a little less than three pounds, and broilers have been raised so efficiently that 2½ pounds of feed were responsible for a one-pound increase in body weight.

The popular bird for broiler production is the New Hampshire. It is a fast-feathering, fast-growing, high-vitality, strong-bodied bird, and it easily leads all other breeds in popularity. Crosses are popular in the United States, however, and at the present time, scientists and producers are working very hard in an effort to produce a strain of birds that will be superior to any known breed for broiler production. The industry is becoming sufficiently large that there would be a good demand for a bird that was bred exclusively for ultimate use in the frying pan or broiler.

A NUMBER of factors have combined to increase the demand for broilers. The relative shortage of red meats and the consequent high prices have influenced the over-all demand for poultry meats. Even in the face of this increased demand the over-all supplies of poultry stocks are shorter than last year. Approximately 400,000 pounds of broilers were imported into Manitoba from the United States in the first six months of this year, and the other western provinces have also had their quota of imports. In view of the fact that only about 2,000,000 pounds of chicken meat is sold in Manitoba in a year, the imports amount to a substantial percentage of the total consumption.

The increased use of refrigeration at the wholesale and retail levels has served to make broiler meat more readily available to the consumer. Many downtown stores now have the birds attractively displayed in refrigerated counters, and the housewife, who is the final judge of all agricultural food products, is given more opportunity and incentive to buy. A few years ago, when refrigerated counters were not in such general use, it was difficult to keep the birds attractive long enough to sell them. This situation has now changed in most larger market centers. Improved mar-

keting techniques, including such things as eviscerating and more attractive packaging, as well as refrigeration, are serving to extend the market.

A number of persons are involved in the production of a quality product. The efficiency of hatcheries, broiler managers and retail outlets, combine to improve the quality and increase the sales of broiler birds. All four services are essential. However, the only complete specialist is the operator of the broiler plant, and, like the straight wheat producer in southwestern Saskatchewan, he is conducting a business in which the risks are significant. The really good operators reduce the risks to a point which permits them to make a living out of the business.

Accent on Flavor

Continued from page 40

added to foods that are cut up in fairly small pieces. Although it may be added at any time during the

cooking period it will have a chance to penetrate to all parts if it is added at least 15 minutes before removing from the stove. If the dish is made with a sauce add it with the salt to the sauce. Rub it into the roast as well as you can before putting it into the oven and mix it well into the hash or hamburger before cooking. Add it to the vegetables along with the salt. It doesn't lose any of its effect with long cooking and even helps to retain the flavor of overcooked food. It is especially helpful in restaurants in helping retain the flavor of the food when it is held on a steam table for an hour or more. It doesn't add to the nutritional value of the food but it does accent and bring out the flavor.

Try adding it to your next casserole, to the gravy you serve with roast or the leftovers you use in hash or stew. Fowl or chicken used in casseroles and stews is especially good with M.S.G. added. Don't expect a new flavor, but do expect a more definite flavor of the foods used and a feeling of satisfaction at the end of a meal.



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It lets the farmer mow it down
To make his hay cocks neat.
It lets the bees fly close to it
To sip its honey sweet.

It lets the children, playing near,
Its leaves and flowers pluck;
And then sometimes it lets me find
A four-leaf, just for luck!

—EFFIE BUTLER.

The Magic Apron

by Mary Grannan

ONCE in the olden golden days, there lived a lovely old lady, who wore all day, every day, a large apron. It was a pretty apron, lilac in color, with little sprigs of meadow flowers scattered over it from hem to top. The magic thing about the lilac apron was its pockets. The lovely old lady could find so many things in the apron's pockets.

Once when a hungry robin came hopping to her door, the little old lady brought forth a cookie from her apron pocket. The robin ate it, and had his fill. And once when a little boy lost his red shoe lace, the old lady found one in her apron pocket for him. And once when the King, who lived in the castle on the hilltop, lost a royal purple button from his royal purple waistcoat, someone said, "Go to the little old lady in the cottage in the valley. She will find one for you in her apron pocket." She did.

The little old lady had many friends, but dearest, and best, was little Jeremy John. Jeremy John came each day to the old lady's cottage. He ran errands for her, and he swept her garden walks, and he carried water to fill the shining tin pails in her kitchen. "You are so good to me, Jeremy John," said the old lady one day, "and yet you never ask me for anything. Is there not something in my apron pocket that you might like to have?"

Jeremy John laughed. "I can't think of anything just now, little old lady, but perhaps some day I may ask you for something. Do you think it will be there when I do ask?"

"I am sure of it," said the little old lady. "There'll be magic in my apron pockets for you, Jeremy John."

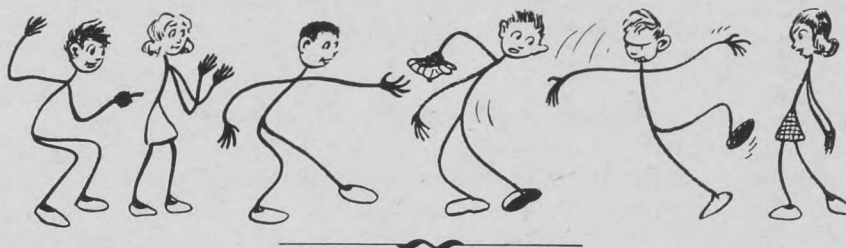
"Magic like . . . like walking among

Of all the times in all the year,
Far better than the rest,
When children laugh and run and cheer
Vacation time's the best!

HOLIDAY time has come and all boys and girls are happy to leave their school books. The outdoor world is calling and no one wants to spend much time in the house. As the days go by your skin turns a golden tan as you work in the fields, swim in the cool water or picnic in the woods with your family and friends. Your body is storing up the healthful rays of the sun for the long winter months ahead.

Here is an outdoor game which you might like to play with three or more boys and girls. It is called Cap Tag and it is played in much the same way as you play other tag games. One of the players is given a cap or hat. The person who is "It" tries to tag the player who has the cap before he can pass it to someone else. The first player tagged while still holding the cap becomes "It."

Ann Sankey



the stars, perhaps?" said Jeremy John. "I should very much like to walk among the stars."

"If that is what you wish, that is what you shall have," said the little old lady.

Not long after that, Jeremy John drove to the castle of the King on the hilltop, with the grocery man. The grocer told Jeremy John that he would have time to walk in the castle gardens. "It will take me well on to an hour, Jeremy John, to unload the groceries for the royal kitchen. So you take a look around, but do not touch anything."

Jeremy John promised, and when he reached the castle, he went toward the rose garden, to see the beautiful flowers. When he reached the fountain that centered the garden, he saw a pretty little girl sitting on its edge. She was idly splashing her hand in the water. When she saw Jeremy John, she smiled.

"Hello," she said. "Did you come to play with me, because if you did, I am very glad. I am so lonely. I never have anyone to play with me."

"I didn't exactly come to play with you," said Jeremy John. "I came to the castle on the grocer's cart, but I'd like to play, and I have well on to an hour."

"That is good," said the little girl. "Come on, race you to the linden tree."

The King, who was in the library, heard the merry laughter in the garden. He smiled, and laying down his book went into the garden. "Well, Marietta, you have found a playmate at last. What is your name, little boy?"

Jeremy John flushed, and bowed low before His Majesty. "My name is Jeremy John, Sir." He turned to Marietta, and going down on one knee, he said, "Your Royal Highness, forgiveness, please. I did not know that you were the Princess Marietta."

The little princess laughed and said, "To your feet, Jeremy John. Do not be so silly. It does not matter that I am the princess. I want to play with you, don't I, papa?"

princess had been stolen away in the night by brigands, who were holding her for ransom.

"What is ransom, grocer, please tell me what is ransom?" cried Jeremy.

"It is a demand for things of value," said the grocer. "The brigands left a note saying that unless the King gave them six bags of gold and the crown jewels, he would never see Marietta again. The soldiers, the guards, the handmaidens and the parlor maids are searching the countryside over for the little princess, but she is nowhere to be found. The forests around and about are very deep and dark."

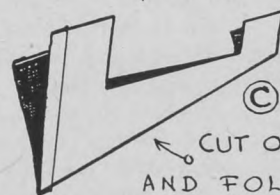
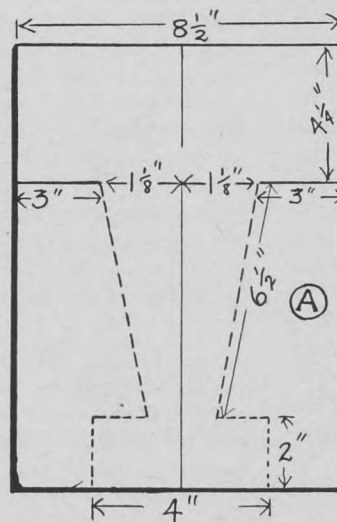
"I shall find her," said Jeremy John. "I shall walk among the stars, and I shall see everything below me, and I shall find Marietta."

The worried King, who heard Jeremy John, could not help but smile. He patted Jeremy John on the head, and said, "It is kind of you to say what you have said, Jeremy John. But such a thing cannot be done."

His Majesty had forgotten the little old lady's apron. Jeremy John dashed to the little old lady. "Now, now, I must walk among the stars, little old lady. I must find Marietta."

The little old lady reached into her apron pocket, and she brought forth two little buckles shaped like stars, and she fastened them to the shoes of Jeremy John. His feet left the ground, and up he went and up, and he walked among the stars, and far below he saw the brigands and Marietta near a cave in the deep, dark forests. He hurried to the castle, and spread the news. The little princess was soon rescued.

It has been said, and I believe it to be true, that years after, Jeremy John and the little princess were married and lived happily ever after.

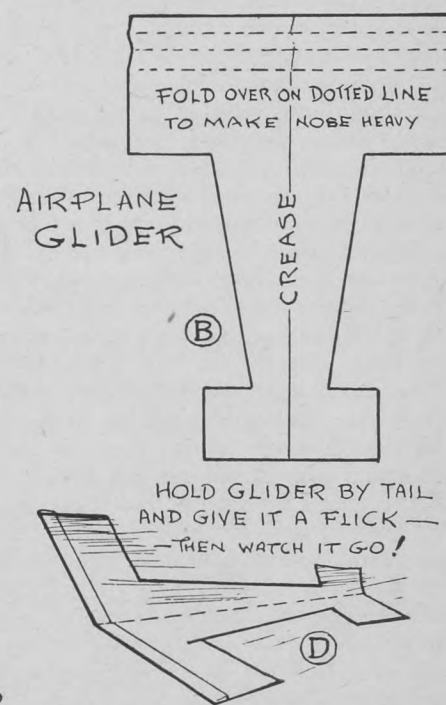


CUT OUT AND FOLDED

Make an Airplane Glider

MAKE a few gliders from thin cardboard and you and your friends can have a competition to see who has made the glider which can travel the farthest.

It is important that your measurements, which are shown on the diagram, should be correct, so that your



glider will be streamlined and move swiftly and gracefully through the air. Make the center crease straight and sharp to give your glider good balance. To fly this plane glider hold it first on an even keel by the tail, then give it a gentle shove and watch her glide!—A.T.



THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXX

WINNIPEG, JULY, 1951

No. 7

The Wheat Marketing Record

The center pages of this book set out tersely and incontrovertibly the facts recorded in the marketing of wheat since the beginning of the war in 1939. Not until one goes over this record step by step can he appreciate the demands made by the nation on the wheat grower, and borne patiently by him, first in the prosecution of the war and afterward in the execution of policies deemed to be in the national interest.

The summary contains no new information for grain growers. Unhappily the facts are not so well known in those parts of Canada where grain growing is not a first interest. Because of their unfamiliarity with the facts some Canadians refer equivocally to the \$65 millions voted by parliament last winter to square the wheat account as a bonus. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If the government were to be held to a strict accounting for the losses sustained by wheat growers over the period covered in our center spread summary, the balance would have been far in excess of the amount paid.

This presentation of the facts is put forward not in any contentious spirit. It is timed for a period when political activity is at its lowest. It is advanced for the sole purpose of informing those who have been mistakenly led to believe that the western farmer is forever at the treasury door, hat in hand. We believe that the sponsors of this purely objective statement deserve credit for making what should be a useful contribution toward national understanding.

The Peace Talks

By the time this issue of The Guide is before its readers, the world will know whether the peace proposal first put forward by Mr. Malik on the radio on June 23 is genuine. It is important for humanity, and for the western nations particularly, that the fighting in Korea should cease. It would be a profound tragedy if the Communists convert the parley into another propaganda rally, as they have done on so many previous occasions, with no intention of coming to terms. Their radio announcement, declaring that the democracies had asked for negotiations "after coming to the realization that United Nations aggression had failed," is an ominous note to start on. Adroit sabotage of the armistice talks, or an interminable prolongation to gain some obscure Russian end is a real risk, and the United Nations must be prepared for the course facing them if the Red delegates stall.

It is a difficult job to rouse an army, once inactivated, to a flaming offensive spirit. It may be harder in a loose alliance like the United Nations to resume unimpaired the determined front which leagued the participating nations in the first year of the war. In every country there are likely to be faint hearts who cannot see any positive achievements to set off against the bloodshed and loss.

To these people let it be said that Korea has been a turning point in history. At a cost which all of us deplore it has seen the birth of a new moral principle. Fourteen nations, none of which can measure any gain to itself materially, have combined effectively to assert the proposition that aggression will not be tolerated.

When the United Nations was born at San Francisco, the most that was expected was that a referee would be brought into being which would promote peace among the smaller nations, and thus quench small blazes before they could spread. It was never anticipated by men of historical insight that an international body was being created capable of restraining the machinations of the great powers. Yet UNO has surpassed itself. It has built

up enough strength to resist an act of aggression planned by one of the largest powers and carried out by two of its satellites. It has revived the hope among the small nations that they may live unmolested by avaricious neighbors. It has guaranteed the survival of moral values that flickered very low in the winds which have swept over the last generation. Men can now go about their daily tasks secure in the knowledge that justice and might can be conjoined to meet any challenge. But this ideal will continue to live only if men are willing to fight for it. If the Russian olive branch bears only withered fruit, the United Nations have no alternative; the Korean war must continue its agonizing course.

There is another real gain. The helplessness of a year ago has been overcome. The Korean danger galvanized the free world into preparations which need only two years' time to protect it from aggression from any quarter. Yet there is nothing in all this fever of rearmament among the United Nations to cause fear in Russia or in any well-intentioned nation. There have been enough differences between the partners in UNO to show that its conglomerate army would break into fragments if any attempt were made to use it for some unholy purpose. As a defensive weapon it can become invincible.

Those Adverse By-Elections

June 25 was the best day for the Progressive-Conservatives since July 28, 1930, when the voters accepted R. B. Bennett's promise to end the depression, for on that day last month the party won all four by-elections—three of them seats wrested from the government.

Perhaps the weightiest single factor in this reverse was and is the widespread feeling that it would be for the country's good to have a stronger opposition. People with no particular hostility to the government could vote against it, for the loss of a few seats contested in by-elections could not damage its impregnable position.

Other motives that seem to have played a part were the general concern about inflation, and the continued high level of non-military spending. It is simply nonsense for Mr. Abbott to counsel increased taxation as an anti-inflation measure, and then to allow the tax money so collected to get back into the current spending stream to compete against the wants of the shorn taxpayer.

The government will doubtless do its best to measure the relative importance of the charges levelled against it. One of the most vocal groups is that section of the business community whose sales have been cut by the government's credit restrictions. From constituencies like Windsor, headquarters of the Canadian automobile industry, where there have been layoffs consequent on the lessened demand for cars, there is strong pressure to drop credit restrictions or to modify them severely. It is to be hoped that the government will not be stampeded in that direction. The brake on consumer buying has been more effective than was generally hoped for. It is one of the few anchors to windward in the inflation storm.

Beef Prices

The efforts of the Truman administration to control the price of beef is a purely American concern which Canadians will not presume to judge. Nevertheless it will be watched with interest from this side because of its effect on Canadian cattle prices.

Beef has led the parade of inflationary prices in the United States. Over the 15-month period ending in March beef prices rose five times as much as workmen's wages, and more than four times as much as city-made, manufactured goods. The price stabilization organization set up last year decided that unless the price of beef was adjusted to a level more nearly in line with other prices and wages, there would be irresistible pressure to raise wages and other prices. They judged beef prices to be the key log in the jam. The O.P.S. passed an order in April, therefore, ordering a ten per cent roll back in cattle prices, with provisions for a progressive reduction in retail beef prices.

As it had anticipated, the control organization brought down upon itself a deluge of criticism and threats. Black markets and non-delivery strikes by

cattlemen were freely predicted. Early in June the diminished run of cattle on the stockyards became apparent. On the day the order came fully into effect, receipts on 12 major stockyards were 30 per cent below normal. Packers began to curtail operations, some of them laying off their buyers. The effect was felt in the Canadian trade. American producers and packers remembered their victory over the forces of control in 1946, and were out to repeat.

The consensus of American press opinion seems to be that the suppliers are not likely to have the same success. Five years ago consumers rushed into the black market, regardless of prices, and the whole price control structure, condemned by public opinion, collapsed. This summer, American housewives, frightened by swift beef price advances, turned to pork and cheese and poultry products with hardly a murmur. Buyers' strikes broke out. Demand shrank more rapidly than supply. When no serious scarcities developed, growers began sending their animals to market again. By June 20, stockyards arrivals climbed back to a figure nearly normal.

The U.S. administration seems to recognize that its handling of meat prices is crucial. Wage, as well as price controls hang on its success. The president, in a radio address, declared that the consumer, hitherto inarticulate, will find in him a voice. The American army is discussing beef purchases in the Argentine. An important political battle is pending on the beef front.

Even if the O.P.S. succeeds in holding down the lid, American beef growers will still enjoy a price level considerably above parity, and Canadian exporters will continue to benefit by access to such a remunerative market.

Bulk Purchasing Declined

Developments in Australian wool marketing throw some light on two current controversies, one over the difficulty which European nations are experiencing in obtaining sufficient raw materials to keep their industries working, and American persuasion to get Australian wool growers to embrace some form of bulk purchasing.

Competitive rearmament purchasing has bid wool up to fantastic heights. Last year's clip went through the auction sales, the traditional way in which Australian wool is sold, for about £A620 million. The Americans, one of the most important buying groups, are very much concerned about the price, and the share of the clip they can get. William Foster, America's Marshall Plan administrator, declared about a fortnight ago that Australia should allocate her wool and co-operate freely to assure an even supply to America and her allies.

This reopening of a controversial subject brought an immediate retort from the farmers' organization most concerned with marketing wool in that country. While recognizing the American need, the farmers' spokesmen say bluntly that they cannot accept any scheme which does not fully consider Britain, Australia's best long-time customer. America only came into that market recently for supplies on an extensive scale, and there is no reason to doubt that once the present emergency buying is over the Americans will return to their former spasmodic purchasing. For the first 39 years of this century the United States bought an average of only 3.5 per cent of the Australian clip. In 1945-46 she took 39.5 per cent of it. For Australia to short circuit her old customers, with just as much need to step up current buying, would damage their industries, and in the long run work against Australian interest.

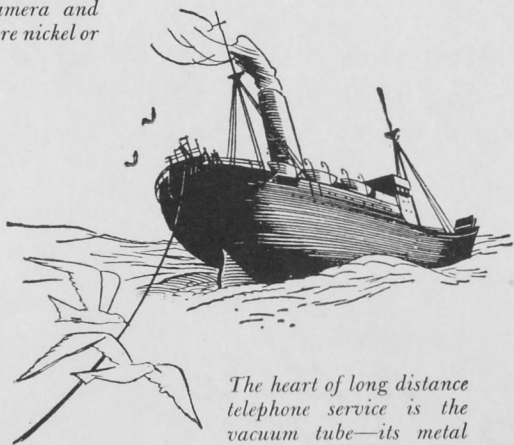
Besides this, the Australians smell a familiar rat. Controlled allocation might commit them to deliver a certain volume without regard to what the Americans are willing to pay. Shipment of the quantity of wool the Americans would like to procure would not be attended by the price increase, or support, that would be caused by American buying of the same quantity in the open market. Australian farmers are making plain their conviction that whatever merits bulk purchasing may have, they do not count on it to raise, or even maintain, the producers' returns. Their answer is an emphatic "No."



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